THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI] SATURDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1833. [NO. 2293

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the Exemplification of the last Will and Testament of HENRY LEWIS CONRAN, Esquire, formerly of Bury Saint Edmunds, in the County of Suffolk, and late of Worthing in the county of Sussex, a Lieutenant General in His Majesty's Service, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, with the Exemplification of Probate of the said last Will and Testament of the said HENRY LEWIS CONRAN, deceased, annexed thereto, may be granted to LEWIS GRANT, of Bombay, Merchant, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1833.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

ON Monday, the 16th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, the Household Furniture and Property of Capt. GRIFFITHS, H. M's. 6th Foot, proceeding to Europe. The same comprises the usual requisites of a small establishment, with a Full toned square Piano-Forte, by Broadwood, a neat Phaeton, and pair of smart Carriage Horses, and a variety of choice plants.

The property will be open to public view on the Saturday preceding the day of sale (14th), and following days.

ON Friday, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. will commence the sale by public auction of the Household Furniture and property of MATTHEW DEVITRE, Esq. at his residence "Eden Hall," Mazagon. The same comprizes Plate, Plated Glass, and Queen's ware, rich modern Lustres, a handsome set of twelve Plated Dish covers, Fluted pattern, Vase Lamps, Wall-shades, Dining, Card, and Pembroke Tables, a very superior first sized Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues, Maces, &c. complete, by "*Erwood*," 6 Billiard room Chairs, a square Piano Forte, by "Broadwood," handsome Couches—cover'd with crimson damask, Chairs, Cots and Bedding, Washing and Toilette Tables, Cooking utensils, a variety of choice plants, a neat London built Barouchette and pair of horses, a child's Carriage and sundry other property.

N. B. The property will be on view on Tuesday, Dec. 10th., and following days, when Catalogues may be had on the Premises or at the rooms of the auctioneers.

ON Tuesday, the 17th December, inst. at 4 P. M. precisely, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. will submit for Sale by Public Auction on the premises, that newly erected Cottage Villa, with ground and out-houses attached; delightfully situated near the junction of the Byculla and Race-course Roads, and commanding very extensive prospects.

The property is open to private offers; and particulars, with plans of the premises, may be had on application to Messrs. F. B. AND CO. who will, on the same day at noon, sell the neat Household Furniture and property that are on the premises, together with a Stanhope and Horse.

The premises may be view'd on Tuesday the 10th instant, and subsequent days, until the sale takes place.

Nesbit Lane, 6th December, 1833.

FOR SALE,

A BENGAL built Tonjohn, price Rs 200
A London built Stanhope and Harness *without hood*, in good repair..... „ 450
A Grey Arab Buggy Horse and set of Harness..... „ 250

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. who have on hand a large stock of new and second-hand Carriages, Buggies, &c.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c. BECK & CO.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, viz:—

Pale and brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Port.....at	Rs.	22	per doz.
Lisbon.....at 10 *a*		12	"
Brandy.....at 15 *a*		18	"
Jamaica Rum, at		12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs.	24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,		18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer		6	"
Rum Shrub, in pints,		9	"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 7th Dec. 1833.

FOR SALE—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price, rupees 3.

GUNS BY S. NOCK.

FOR Sale—A few highly finished double barreled percussion Guns, by SAMUEL NOCK, London, received direct from the maker. Apply to MESSRS. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO.

Church Lane, 7th December, 1833.

FOR sale—At the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO. very superior Hockheimer, vintage 1819, in 3 dozen cases, at 30 Rs. per dozen.

The finest creaming champaigne, 1825, 1 do. at 45 Rs. per do.

Just received from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER, AND CO., of Frankfort, and Cologne.

Bombay, 7th Dec., 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 7th December, 1833.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.,

Christopher's old Cogniac Brandy, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 16 per dozen.
" Best Holland's Geneva, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 14 per dozen.

Bombay, 7th Dec., 1833.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth..... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Port Wine,..... " 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shiping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE AT POONA,

THE BUNGALOWS lately occupied by Captains MANSFIELD and JAMESON, situated near the old Race Course, and without the limits of the Cantonment.

Application to be made to the Assistant Adjutant General at Poona.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 7th December, 1833.

A FEW Tickets in the ensuing Calcutta Lottery are for sale at the office of DADABHOY AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, Wadia, at 112 Rupees each.

7th. December, 1833.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

A Fresh batch just landed from the Ship *La France*, received direct from the Proprietors, in one dozen cases, at Rs. 25 per dozen. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 7th December, 1833.

FOR Sale, at Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S. Godowns,—

Claret from Cunliffee and Co. in cases of 1 doz. and 1½ dozen, at Rs. 16 per doz.
Ditto from Hemery Brothers, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.
Sherry, Amontillado, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.
Port, Royal Oporto Company's Wine, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.
Hock, Growth of Hockheimer, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 20 per doz.
Ditto. ditto, Rudescheimer in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 30 per doz.
Sauterne, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 20 per doz.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RUTTONJEE HOMJEE, of No. 9, Forbes Street, begs most respectfully to inform his customers and the public, that he has just purchased and landed from the ship *Hero of Malown*, CAPT. RICHMOND, an investment, containing the following choice articles, which now are exposed for sale, viz:—Oilman's Stores of every description, in prime order, from HISKETH DAVIS AND SON; Pine, Gloucester, Cheshire, and Stilton Cheeses; very superior Fresh Oysters, Soft Speldings, Fresh Lobsters, and Fresh Salmon, different kinds of Soups; and all sorts of Sauces, in pint bottles; some very superior hanging Lamps; Brackets ditto; Argaund ditto; Br[illegible] Ink Stands; Spare Moons; Pale Sherry from COCKBURN AND CO. Pocket Pistols, by MARTIN.—All at moderate prices.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1833.

PALMER'S CLARET.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a few three dozen chests of the above Wine, imported per *Marquis of Hastings* from London—Price Rs. 60 per chest.

Bombay, 6th December, 1833.

FOR sale at the Shop of EDULJEE FRAMJEE, and Co. near the Bombay Green,

100 Boxes of Fresh Manilla Segars, just imported per Ship *Cornwallis*, from China.

Bombay, 6th December, 1833.

STOLEN—A double cased Silver Watch, having a Detached Lever Scapement and Compensation Balance, made by Graham and Co. London, No. 4071, has been stolen, together with a Gold Chain and Seal, having the motto, *Watch Yra ist*. Whoever will bring the same to RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE, at Bombay, shall receive a Reward of fifty Rupees.

Bombay, 7th December, 1833.

JUST received by the *Lady Raffles* and to be had of RAGONATH HURRYCHUNDERJEE, price Rs. 15, an interesting work on MORTAL LIFE, and the state of the Soul after Death. By a Protestant Layman.

"There is no question that can be propounded of such universal and absorbing interest as this."

"Compared with it, all other inquiries sink into absolute insignificance." *Theological Review* XI.

Nesbit Lane, 7th Dec. 1833.

FOR HIRE,

A PATTIMAR RIGGED BOAT, about 35 Tons, having an excellent accommodation Cabin, 13 feet by 11, and six feet high. Terms moderate.

Apply to JAMES SCOTT, AND CO., Bancoote.

Also Bunder Boats to Let.

Nov. 30th. 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LISBON Wine of superior quality, imported by the Brazilian Vessel, called the *Aguia*, in quarter Pipes, at 45 rupees each.

To be had at Mr. J. I. CARDOZO'S Godowns.

Me[illegible] Street, 3d December, 1833.

TO LET—[illegible] airy and commodious house in Ra[illegible]ow, lately vacated by Captain Houghton, [illegible] Entry immediately.—Apply to Messrs FO[illegible]ES AND CO.

Bombay, 7th December, 1833.

TO BE LET—A Large and commodious lower roomed new Airy BUNGALOW, with out-houses and stable, situated at Colabah, adjoining to the one now occupied by an Armenian, Mr. LAZARJOSEPH MIGUEL. Can be entered on immediately. For particulars apply to PESTONJEE MERVANJEE, opposite to the Sally Gate.

Bombay, 3d Dec., 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆંથી આપીએચજે

ગોકલદાશ પરેમજીએ પોતાનો બાપ પરેમજી વીરજી ની મીલકત ખીમા ધારશી ને ગીરવી આપવાનુ શાટુ કીધુંછે તેની વીગત

તરણ ઘેડેરો પરેલમોજે

એક નારીઅલીનાં જાડાડોની વાડી નામે ચાંસખંડી શ્રી માડીમમાં પરતાદેવી આગલજે

એક નારીઅલીનાં જાડાડોની વાડી નામે વાલલાટ શ્રી માડીમમાં પરતાદેવી આગલજે

એ કુપલી બે વાડીનાં વેચાંણ ખત ખો વાએલાંછે ને તે વીશે તા. ૨૮ મી ફેબર વારી ૧૮૩૩ ને દીને ઠારી ફેરવી દ્યતી

એ મીલકતો કુપર ફરએક લોક અથવા લોકોનો દાવો અથવા માંગણુ અથવા વારશો પોચતો હોએતેનો તેનાંઓને જાણ ફરેચજે આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો લાખતાજ ફરીલાજને તેનું કુકાન શ્રી માદેવીની ચોકી ની શામબેજે તાંહાં તેણે જાહેર ફરે તથા બેચાંણનુ શાટુ તેજ ધણી શાઠે બન શે—મુદતપઢી ફોજનો દાવો ફબુલ મન જુર નફી—તા. ૭ મી દીજેમબર ૧૮૩૩

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GOCOOLDASS PREMJEE has contracted to Mortgage with KHEMA DHARSEY, the following estates belonging to his father, Premjee Virjee, viz:—

3 houses situated at Pare[illegible]

1 Oart or Cocoanut Plantation, named Chamkhundee, situated at Purbhadavee.

1 Do. do. Wallbhatt, situated at do.

The above two Oart Deeds of sale were lost, for which Battakee was punished on the 28th February, last.

If any person or persons have any claims, demands, mortgage, or inheritable right thereon, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make the same known to the said Mortgagee, Khema Dharsey, in Town, at Bhattyawar, thro' an Attorney at law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, shall be precluded therefrom. Dated Dec. 6th., 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆંથી આપીએચજે

ગોકલદાશ પરેમજીએ પોતાનો બાપ પરેમજી વીરજી ની મીલકત ખીમા ધારશી ને ગીરવી આપવાનુ શાટુ કીધુંછે તેની વીગત

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FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee

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TO BE LET—The lower part of the House No. 4 in Military Square, lately vacated by Mrs. PEARCE.

The House at Colabah, lately vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Do. do. lately the property of JAMES MORLEY, Esqr.

For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JEMSETJEE.

Bombay 6th December, 1833.

TO BE LET—The well known and pleasant House called Camballa, situated on the Breach.

Ditto, ditto, called Chinchpooghly, lately occupied by Archdeacon Thomas Carr.

Ditto, ditto, at the foot of Belmount, lately occupied by Mr. Frere.

Ditto, ditto, lately occupied by Dr. Wight. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, Fort.

Bombay, 7th December, 1833.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1834, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 7th December, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO L[illegible] VERPOOL,

THE fine Ship PRINCESS [illegible] LOTTE, J. McKEAN, C[illegible] 550 Tons register, will be de[illegible] about 1st. January, has [illegible] modations for passenge[illegible] McKEAN on boar[illegible] Messrs. DIROM[illegible]

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine Barque UNDAUNTED, 300 Tons, W. MILLER, Commander, will be despatched about the middle of December, and has good accommodations for Passengers.—Apply to Captain MILLER on board, or to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 7th December, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, Burthen 650 tons, will be dispatched in all January. This Ship has excellent accommodations, having double stern gallaries the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain POLLOCK, or Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND Co. at whose office plans of the cabins can be had.

Daly's Buildings, 7th December, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship VICTORY, of 712 tons register, C. BIDEN, H. E. I. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive in a few days, and will sail for the above port, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, about the middle of next month, carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co., at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 7th December, 1833.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, will sail the 1st January. Has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain CLARKSON, at Messrs. REMINGTON and Co's. Office.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO THE CLYDE,

THE Fast sailing ship FRANCES, of 414 Tons, C. HEATH Commander. Has one Stern Cabin disengaged and will be dispatched about 10th December.—Apply to Captain HEATH on board, or at the office of ADAM, SKINNER and CO.

Fort, 7th December, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine Teak built Ship LADY NUGENT, 600 Tons Register, LUCAS PERCIVAL, H. C. S. Commander.—Is daily expected, and will sail on or about the 15th January—This ship has splendid accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 7th December, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO MOCHA AND JUDDAH IN THE RED SEA,

THE Fine Barque DISCOVERY, burthen 300 Tons, G. J. SIMMONS, Commander, has superior accommodations for Passengers. This vessel affords an opportunity not often occurring to Gentlemen proceeding to Europe Overland, as her accommodations are remarkably airy, and a portion of her Passengers have already engaged to leave positively on the 31st instant or before, should a sufficient number be engaged—Apply to AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, at his Office in Town.

Nisbet Lane, 7th December, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING ON THE MALABAR COAST, AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE fine Ship HERO OF MALOWN, HENRY RICHMOND, R. N. Commander, burthen 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, and will sail from hence about the 1st of January; has superior accommodation for passengers; plans of which may be had, and particulars known, by applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Bombay, 7th December, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th November, 1833.

No. 450.—The following general order by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, dated the 15th ultimo, (No 144) is published for the information of the army :—

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 5th October, 1833.

No. 144 of 1833.

General The Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B. and G.C.H. having been appointed to be Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Land Forces serving in the Territories of the Hon'ble Company's Military Forces in the East Indies, has accordingly this day assumed the Command.

Ordered that his Lordship's appointment be communicated to the Army in General Orders, and that the Commissions constituting him Commander in Chief, be read to the Troops with the usual ceremonies.

Ordered that all returns of the Army be made in the usual manner, to His Excellency General The Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B. and G.C.H. as Commander in Chief.

By Order of William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our trusty and well beloved Councillor, Lieutenant General commonly called Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, General of our Forces, Greeting. We, reposing especial trust and confidence, in your prudence, courage, and loyalty, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Commander and Chief of all and singular our Land Forces serving in the Territorial Possessions of the East India Company during our pleasure. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the said Trust of Commander in Chief of our Forces, by doing and performing all and all manner of things thereunto belonging, and we do hereby Command all our Officers and Soldiers who are or who shall be employed in our Land Service in the East Indies, to acknowledge and obey you as Commander in Chief of our Forces aforesaid, and you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from time to time as you shall receive from us, or from the General Commanding in Chief of our Forces in our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust we hereby repose in you. Given at our Court of Saint James's, the seventeenth day of May 1833, in the third year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.
(Signed) E. G. STANLEY.

Entered with the Secretary of War.
(Signed) L. SULIVAN.

General Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B. and G.C.H. Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces serving in the Territorial Possessions the East India Company.

The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies.

We, the said United Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in General The Right Hon'ble William Cavendish Bentinck, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, commonly called Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, our Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and Governor and Commander in Chief of our Fort and Garrison of Fort William aforesaid, do by these presents constitute and appoint him the said Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, to be Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces which now are or may hereafter be employed in the East Indies, which Office of Commander in Chief as aforesaid, the said Lord William Cavendish Bentinck is to take upon him, hold and enjoy upon, and from his assumption of the Command of His Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, to hold the said Office during our will and pleasure, and we do hereby authorize, empower and require him, the said Lord William Cavendish Bentinck as Commander in Chief as aforesaid, to the utmost of his skill and power, to do and perform all such Offices and Services as appertain to the Post of Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces in the East Indies, subject to such Removal or Recall as can or may be made by any Law, now in Force, and subject also to all such Rules, Orders, and Instructions as he shall from time to time receive from the Court of Directors of us the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in writing, or under the hands of Thirteen or more of them, or from the Governor General in Council of our Presidency of Fort William in Bengal or from our Governor General in Council or our Governors or Presidents in Council, at Fort Saint George, and Bombay, respectively, whensoever he shall be present at either of those Presidencies or at any settlements or places subordinate thereto, according to the Rules and Discipline of War in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in him; and we do hereby strictly require and Command all Officers and Commissioned Officers, Soldiers and others belonging to our Military Forces in the several places before mentioned, to yield him, the said Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, as their Commander in Chief, during his Residence at such places as aforesaid, due obedience accordingly. And we do hereby revoke and annul all and every Commission and Commissions to any persons whomsoever, to act as Commander in Chief of our Forces in the East Indies, from the time that the said Lord William Cavendish Bentinck shall take upon him the said office of Commander in Chief, under or by virtue of these presents.

Given under our common Seal, this Twenty ninth day of May, in the third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

Signed by Order of the Court of Directors of the said United Company.

A True Copy,
(Signed) P. AUBER, *Secretary*.

East India House, London, the 4th June 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs that all Distinctions and Honors which were paid to His Excellency General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B when in Office, shall be continued to His Excellency during his stay in India.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Colonel,
Secy. to Govt. Mily Depart

No. 451—Surgeon V. Kemball, having reported his arrival from Calcutta on the 13th instant, is directed to resume his duties as third member of the medical board.

Surgeon F. C. Trash, to resume his duties as superintending surgeon Poona division.

Surgeon J. Orton, to resume his duties as garrison surgeon at Surat.

No. 452.—Mr. Drummond Thatcher, is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment—Date of arrival at Bombay, 16th November, 1833.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without pejudice to their rank, by permisson of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Lieut. Wm. Brett, of the Regiment of Artillery.—Date of arrival at Bombay 16th November 1833.

Lieut. H. W. Brett, of the regiment of artillery, —Do. Do. Do.

Bombay Castle, 27th November, 1833.

No. 453.—Captain T. D. Morris, having reported his return from the Cape of Good Hope, will resume charge of the duties of his appointment, as paymaster of the Poona division of the army and lieut. Stark will rejoin the commissariat department at Sholapore.

Bombay Castle, 28th November, 1833.

No. 454—The following appointment is made :—Sub-conductor, James Mungavin, to be a conducter' aud to continue posted to the engineer corps.

No. 455—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to confirm an arrangement, by which 2nd lieuteuant R. Creed. of the regiment of artillery, was directed to take charge of the ordnance store Department at Bhooj, from the 20th August last, the date of captain Decluzeau's departure from that station, until the arrival of the officer appointed to command the artillery at that station.

No. 456—Lieutenant T. Maughan, of the 15th regiment native infantry, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort Saint George, with a view to his being appointed an aide-de-camp to brigadier general Taylor, commanding the northern division of the Madras army.

No. 457—Captain H. Spencer, of the 25th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 458—Lieutenant J. T. Leslie, of the horse brigade, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 459—The following dispatches, received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, by the ship Hero of Malown, which arrived on the 24th instant, are published for general information.

Letter dated the 26th June, No. 43, of 1833.

Para. 1. We have permitted assistant surgeon Leggett, to return to his duty on your establishment, by the "Boyne',

2. Ensign W. G. Beagin, of the Madras establishment, has been permitted to return to his duty viá your presidency. This officer has been informed that his pay will commence only from the date of joining his regiment, or of reaching the presidency to which he belongs.

3. We have permitted lieutenant colonel Henry Smith, of your establishment, to remain in this country until the month of March next.

4. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment :—

Lieutenant Augustus Hawkins.

Lieutenant Charles T. Whitehead, by the "Boyne."

Assistant surgeon P. B. Rooke, by the "Boyne"

5. We have permitted ensign G. J. Peters, late of your establishment, to resign the Company's service :—His resiguation takes effect from the 29th April, 1832.

Letter dated the 26th June, No. 46 of 1833.

Para. 1. Having considered the memorial transmitted with your letter of the 30th July last, of Mr. J. N. Rooke, late a 2nd lieutenant in the artillery at your presidency, praying to be restored to the service, and having attentively perused the proceedings of the court martial which sat for his trial, we have been induced under all the circumstances of the case, and with reference to the recommendation of the court martial in his favor, to comply with the prayer of his memorial

2. We have accordingly, with the sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, restored lieutenant Rooke to his rank and standing in the Company's service, from the date of your receipt of this dispatch

Bombay Castle, 29th November, 1833.

No. 460.—Lieutenant E A Farquharson, junior deputy commissary of ordnance, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 19th November, to the 19th of December next, to proceed to Belgaum, on urgent private affairs.

No. 461—Colonel Sullivan, commanding the Poona brigade, is detained at the presidency, on duty, until the 15th proximo.

Bombay Castle, 30th November, 1833.

No. 462.—Assistant surgeon R. Frith, M. D. of the medical establishment, is allowed a furlough to sea for two years, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Hon. the Govr. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th November, 1833.

Mr. Edgar W. Burton is permitted to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of preparing himself for the ensuing examination.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 29th November, 1833.

Mr. E. Baber, assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree, is permitted to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health, and to remain for the period of one month.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December, 1833.

Mr. R. Mills, collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts, to make the annual settlement

Mr. A. W. Jones, attached to the office of the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed to proceed to the presidency, to prepare for the ensuing examination.

Bombay Castle, 4th December, 1833.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, to be acting first sub-collector of Sholapore.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, to be acting first assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur for the detached stat on of Nassick.

Mr. J. M. Davies, to be third assistant and acting 2nd assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th November, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant captain A. Mackintosh, commanding the Ahmednuggur police corps, a further extension of leave on private affairs to the 30th December next.

Bombay Castle, 1st December, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. N Hornby, assistant judge and session judge in Khandeish, one month's leave of absence, to visit the presidency on private affairs, under the XIV. section of the absentee regulations, from the middle of December next, and to direct, that Mr. Muspratt shall proceed to Dhoolia during Mr. Hornby's absence.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. W. LeGeyt to be register to the courts of sudder dewannee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, and Mr. R. D Luard to be assistant judge and session judge of Poona, from the 5th instant.

Bombay Castle, 4th December, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr J. A. Shaw, the assistant judge and session judge at Rutnagherry, to proceed to the presidency on sick certificate, and as a temporary arrangement has directed the collector of Rutnagherry to put one of his assistants in charge of the adawlut at that station.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the reverend E. P. Williams, A. M. chaplain of Deesa, leave of absence on private affairs, for a period of one month from the date of his leaving his station, according to the regulations.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th December, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor has been pleased to appoint J. L. Philipps, Esq the office of sheriff for the ensuing year.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the permission granted, by the principal collector of Dharwar to his assistant Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, to proceed to Bombay, and to the absent under section XIV. of the absentee regulation.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th November, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant lieutenant R. Lowe of the Indian navy, an extension of leave of absence from the 7th proximo to the 7th January, 1834.

Bombay Castle, 4th December, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant acting lieut J. W. Young of the Indian navy, six month's leave of absence, on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble. the Govr in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Sec. to Govt.*

SUPREME COURT.

The fourth Quarter Sessions for the present year, the lightest known for a very long period here, were opened yesterday by The Hon'ble Sir J. Awdry. As was generally expected, the charge to the Grand Jury alluded to the late correspondence between the Court and H. M. Justices, on the disposal of the assessment, which has been the subject of recent comment in the journals of this Presidency. As His Lordship's charge must be considered an official announcement of the legal opinion of the Court on this question, it becomes a document of considerable importance to the public, and we therefore subjoin it at length.

SIR J. AWDRY'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Delivered on Tuesday the 3rd Dec. 1833.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.—I am happy to find that the present Calendar contains (after all allowances made for the shortness of the period since the last Sessions) the names of fewer prisoners than have usually been brought before us, and that there are no charges of remarkable atrocity. We cannot suppose that all the crimes which have been committed have been brought to justice, but I am not aware of any reason for doubting that at least the usual proportion has been brought to our notice, and consequently that there has been recently a diminution of crime; and we have good reason to hope that this diminution is not purely accidental, but is a proof of increased efficiency in the police. This is a matter of great consequence, as it will be an encouragement to those whose zealous exertions have been for some time past employed upon its improvement, and I hope also an encouragement to the inhabitants at large to give them that co-operation without which no police can be thoroughly efficient. I have therefore observed with much pleasure that in several of the few cases before us, the capture of offenders has been in a great part owing to the exertions of disinterested persons who happened to be at hand.

I now come to a subject of considerable local importance, on which I have reason to apprehend that there may exist misconception requiring to be cleared up by an exposition of the law from this place.—It is the application of the assessment fund raised under 53 G. 3 C. 52 S. 158, for the cleaning watching, and repairing of the streets, and for no other purposes. The matter is a peculiarly proper one for the exercise of your vigilance, and if you should be disposed to offer a presentment on the subject I shall be happy to receive it. It is not, however, to you, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that I now principally address myself, but to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who are entrusted with the management of this fund, and who (though their names are not usually called over here as is done at the Assizes at home; and I believe at the Sessions at the other Presidencies) are required to be in attendance on these occasions for the purpose amongst others of receiving such instructions in matters of law pertaining to their office as may be from time to time requisite. This fund is, as I have said, applicable by the Act of Parliament to cleaning, watching and repairing and to no other purposes—and in regard to the mode of its application *within those limits* the descretion is vested exclusively in Justices of the Peace, and admits of no Appeal or other instruction of this Court, whether it be considered to be judiciously or injudiciously exercised, provided only, (as in all cases) that it be exercised bona fide to the best of their Judgement. *But* [Leader vs. Macon, 2 Bla. Report 926 Action for obstruction to Plaintiffs doors against Defendant who relied on *discretionary authority of paving commissioners] their discretion is not arbitrary; but must be limited by reason and law*—by the express restriction of the Act of Parliament, and by the rules and principles of the Common Law bearing upon its construction and objects. And it is the universal office of the King's Bench, whose duties are here cast upon this Court, to keep all subordinate authorities within their lawful limits. I will proceed to advert to those points of construction which appear to require elucidation: and first I am of opinion that these provisions, conferring a discretion on His Majesty's Justices of the Peace ought to have a large and liberal construction, because the subject is public convenience and improvement, and because the terms enter into much less minuteness of detail than is usual in providing for similar purposes at home—which may well be ascribed to the attention of the legislature in providing for the local wants of very distant communities, not too strictly to tie up the discretion of those entrusted on the spot.

An instance of this conciseness which is worth explanation on its own account, is found in the employment of the word streets—without adding other similar words—It is evident that this word is used alone, not for the purpose of restricting the sense to the larger class of highways only, but for the purpose of obviating any construction by which it might be inferred from the enumeration of various kinds of public places to which the powers of the act extend, that no similar places whose peculiar names happened to be omitted, were not to be included. I therefore am clear that "Streets" within the meaning of this provision will include all lanes, alleys, and other public places, whose situation with regard to the buildings, is similar to that of streets, and over which the public at large have such a right of passage, whether on foot, with cattle, or with carriages, as would make a nuisance in them the subject of indictment at common law.

My attention was drawn to the subject by a rumour (I will give it no other name nor express an opinion as to its truth, for I do not propose to make a presentment on my own view, as used under the English highway Act, and therefore the authentication of facts is not within my province but only t

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tement of the law on a hypothetical state of facts) t while a large proportion of the Streets of the Native Town were destitute of made roads, so that during the monsoon they were with difficulty passable, a portion of the produce of the Assessment Fund had been or was to be applied to lighting up some of the principal avenues which were already well constructed, broad, safe, and convenient—Supposing these facts to be true, I must pronounce such an application of any part of that fund to be decidedly illegal. The improvement is a great one, and is one to the accomplishment of which, by legal means, I would gladly contribute such aid as might be in my power in my private, or (consistently with my other duties) in my public capacity, but I must not allow the desirableness of the end, to sanction the illegality of the means, nor in defence to the private wishes of myself and others to suffer the express prohibition of the legislature to be set at nought.

As the Act is to be liberally construed, I have no doubt that a light here and there in express, though collateral, furtherance of any of the three objects of the enactment, as for instance to mark a dangerous obstruction in the highway (in aid of repairing) or a police station (in aid of watching) would be legal,—and supposing all the three to be in their terms fully and adequately provided for, I am by no means prepared to pronounce that a general lighting of the town, including, particularly those by-ways whose obscurity tends most to facilitate the escape of offenders, might not be sustainable, either as contributory to the due watching of the town, or possibly even on the broader ground of being a public improvement, sufficiently conformable to the spirit of the act to admit of being introduced by a latitude of construction. I should hesitate, indeed, because this is an object distinctly and in terms provided for by very numerous acts for Similar purposes at home, and is in itself too conspicuous and separate a branch of local improvement, for me readily to suppose that the legislature, even when passing an enactment, in more general terms than are commonly used, could have intended to comprise it under any of all of the three heads enumerated—but I am clear that the accessory cannot lawfully be substituted for the principal, nor an improvement, neither within the terms of the Act, nor recognised by the common law as of general necessity, be introduced at the expense of those objects which are clearly pointed out by the Act as "essentially necessary" particularly such of them as the law considers so indispensible that the most remote parish in England is indictable for their omission.

If the fund is not adequate to all its lawful objects, the Justices have the uncontrolled power of selection; and however erroneous their judgment on such a point might appear to me, I should have neither the right nor the inclination, except in my capacity of Justice of the Peace, to interfere: but if, whether intentionally or otherwise, they exceed the bounds of their discretion, their acts are cognizable in this court.

As I said before Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, this is proper matter for consideration if you think fit; but it is not the object of these observations to force it upon your attention; but to lay down the true principles of the law for the guidance of those who may have it to administer in the first instance. Should they enable you to present to the Court either, that all the streets are in good and sufficient repair for their safe and convenient use at all seasons, or that their non-repair is attributable to the exhaustion of the funds by an expenditure which the Court can see to be legal, you will probably feel it a duty to them to do so. Should they on this point have done any thing not authorised by the Act, whether from inadvertence or from an erroneous construction of it, they will doubtless immediately retrace their steps on the true construction having been officially pointed out to them.

The third possible case is not to be supposed of these highly respectable Magistrates, viz, that they have rendered themselves liable to indictment or information by a wilful violation of the Act and misapplication of the funds entrusted to them: if such an application were to be made or continued after what has passed to-day, such an act could hardly bear another construction as would regard the individuals concurring in it; but at present they are entitled to every presumption in their favour; both as regards the body at large and the individuals (if constituting only a part of that body) under whose actual directions the fund has been managed.

If the Justices of the Peace should desire a copy of the opinion I have given on the above subject, or would like to consult me personally, I shall be happy to comply with their wishes.—*Gazette.*

THE MILITARY FUND.

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Common politeness requires that I should notice the concluding sentence of Aristides' letter inserted in last Saturday's Courier. The style, however, of my first letter was adopted advisedly, as the subject appeared to me to be one which required, not logic, but strong terms for its discussion. For it must be evident that persons who write respecting the Military Fund must be either conversant with all that relates to its stability and efficiency, or altogether unacquainted with such circumstances. In the latter case it cannot be denied that they ought to refrain from offering crude remarks on a topic of which they are ignorant; and in the former they can have no difficulty in supporting their observations and suggestions by figured statements and thus affording the means of ascertaining whether their view of the subject is correct or otherwise.

But those who have hitherto censured the management of the Military Fund and proposed plans for its improvement have indulged only in bare assertion and vituperation. Aristides, also, in his last letter chooses to assume that the Fund has arrived at a "crisis" from which it is necessary to save it, although if he had taken the trouble to refer to the last cash account he would have seen that the receipts were fully sufficient not only to meet the annual expenditure, but also to leave a large balance after providing for the annuities due to the widows and children admitted during the past year. The late reductions, therefore, have produced the effect intended, and the only point which still remains doubtful is whether the unexpected increase of marriages is likely to continue in the same proportion, or whether it may not have been of a temporary nature. This, however, can be determined by experience alone, but this circumstance, being a remote contingency the effects of which can be anticipated and provided for, in no manner affects the stability of the fund.

What Aristides means by this institution having been changed from a benevolent to an annuity Fund I do not understand. I have, indeed, frequently heard it called a charitable fund, but on what grounds I have never been able to discover. For it has from the first been a fund from which certain benefits were to be derived on the payment of certains sums of Money. All the Subscribers were not likely to benefit from it, but as hanging and matrimony depend on destiny, and as good health in this country is equally uncertain, no one could say whether he might or might not be indebted to it for the means of returning to England and of residing there, or for comfortable annuities to his widow and children. It is, in fact, neither a benevolent nor an annuity fund, but a lottery, in which the subscribers purchase tickets which may be drawn either blanks or prizes; but those who obtain the latter are no more obliged to the holders of the blanks than if the same had occurred in an actual lottery.

Aristides, I suspect, must be a very young Officer or he would not ask such a question as this. "Can it be supposed that the 21 (there are 28) Field Officers, whose widows are upon the Fund, did not leave an adequate provision for any of their families, by which some of them would have been, by the original rules, excluded from the pension List?" But he might have heard that up to 1810 there were such things as Bazar allowance, and Tent, Dooly, and Saddle contracts; and that since that period Regimental Officers have had no means of acquiring even the small sum which would have originally excluded their families from the benefits of the Fund. I recommend, therefore, Aristides, before he continues writing about "rich widows," to refer to a Pay-Table, and he will then perceive how very improbable it is that since 1810 any married Regimental Officer has had it in his power to leave his family in affluent circumstances. The doing so is an utter impossibility! For suppose he marries on his promotion to a majority the utmost that his pay would amount to would be Rs. 1035 per mensem. Some ten or twelve years afterwards he might be a Lieut. Colonel with a Government Command of the 2d Class and enjoy an income of Rs. 1620 per mensem; and six or eight years afterwards he might be a Colouel with a Command of the 1st Class, and even then he would receive no more than Rupees 2280. per mensem. Such, however, is the only means by which Regimental Officers can save any money, and the expences of a family must render accumulation, even with the strictest economy, scarcely practicable. To talk, therefore, about rich widows is a perfect mockery, for it must be recollected that most of the Colonels, the Lieut. olonel's and Majors of the Army were in 1810 only Lieutenants and Captains.

I remain, Sir, &c.

5th December, 1833. A DIRECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER

SIR,—Every Member of the Military Fund who has the well being of that institution at heart must be much gratified by the manner in which "a director" has been answered by "a subscriber.

Without entering into the controversy between the former and "Aristides," a controversy which seems likely never to be decided, considering the various opinions on this important subject, I may be allowed to remark that I have never yet read a communication which so completely answered the description given by a celebrated writer of "strong assertions without proof—declamation without argument, and violent censure without dignity or moderation" as that of "a director."

It cannot have escaped however, the notice of many of your readers that it is the fashion of the times now when suggestions are offered on any subject whatever, be it "Military Fund," or "Steam Fund," or any other, for some Director or Member of the Committee to come forward and answer the suggestions, or objections, in no very measured language, and treat the whole matter as a personal affair? But rely on it the good sense of the public will never be duped into silence by an artifice so shallow.

Having "according to my conscience" above justly described "a director's" letter there is only one other remark I have to make, and which a "subscriber" I think must have overlooked; that is when "a Director" speaks of it being a degradation for widows to submit to such an enquiry into their Finances, as "Aristides" recommends. To this I answer, that it is an established regulation of all Insurance Institutions to have all doubts cleared up by certain enquiries, and none feel themselves *degraded* by acquiescing in such rules. Whatever conclusions besides it may have pleased "a Director" to arrive at in looking over the list, which he tells us, in all simplicity, he has done, it is well known that several Ladies on that very list do keep their carriages and entertain their friends in England, and which is *not* to be done on the allowance from the Fund, however liberal it may be.

AN INDIGENT SUBSCRIBER.

Barodra.

MR. GREENLAW.

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—To what portion of the Calcutta Press I am indebted for the honor of your notice, I am unable to say, seeing that I am ignorant of that part which has the equal honor of your "acquaintance." Nor do you guide me to which of my friends I should make my bow by quoting any of those "extravagant praises" with which you are pleased to say those with which you are acquainted have "overwhelmed" the avowedly hasty "Observations" which I had the honor to submit, as well as to that of some others, as to your consideration.

The quotations from my friends of the Courier and Hurkaru betray no such very extravagant praises. Surely "the general idea is good" implies that the particular detail may be faulty.

"I merely mention these circumstances to show the feeling of the Editor of the Courier,"—and having done so, I will now at once plainly tell you and your readers that you have palpably misrepresented my object in saying, "Mr. Greenlaw's work from beginning to end is a laborious attempt to prove that the port of Bombay is any thing but fitted to become the channel of the proposed [illegible] Communication with Europe, AND THAT UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES CALCUTTA IS MUCH BETTER ADAPTED FOR THE PURPOSE." You have declared that which is not only wholly and entirely unsupported by any thing I have advanced, but is absolutely and unequivocally at variance with the result at which I arrived, which was, that to give all India as far as possible the full benefit of the Communications, Bombay should not be the SOLE Port, but that from Socotra Steamers should convey Passengers, Packets and mails as well to Bombay as Galle, Madras, and Bengal. This was my sole end and aim.

But you yourself; such is the natural inconsistency of feeling which has produced the perversion of which I complain; afterwards unwittingly allow that my object is not to show that under all circumstances Calcutta is much better adapted for the purpose "of becoming the channel of the proposed communication than Bombay."

On the contrary you say, "Had the establishment of Steam communication been certain HIS PROPOSITION TO EXTEND ITS ADVANTAGES would have been well timed," thus admitting the principle of my proposition to be good, but its present promulgation ill timed. After such glaring inconsistency as this, it is impossible that I can notice your intermediate remarks.—As to what follows, I cannot understand what is meant by my coming forward to "*create*" local interests in opposition to one another. I came forward to advocate alike a steam communication to Bombay, to Galle, to Madras, to Calcutta, each of course enjoying its local advantages. The evident object of this letter being to correct what I declare to be misrepresentations of my object in the observations on which you have commented, I claim from your justice its insertion in the Bombay Courier.

Calcutta, I have, &c.

18th November, 1833. C. B. GREENLAW.

*** That we have mistaken Mr. Greenlaw's plans we cannot allow; for he expressly proposes to make the Bombay Steamer subordinate to the steamer from Calcutta. If this be not going on the assumption that *Calcutta is much better fitted to become the channel of communication with home than this island*, we know not what is. We are almost inclined to think therefore that Mr. Greenlaw could not have been aware of the inference his words were calculated to produce.—The inconsistency which he fancies he has discovered in our remarks on his pamphlet, appears to arise from his misinterpretation of the word *extend*. Had it been well grounded however, it should not have prevented him from saying something in defence of the objections we pointed out to his pamphlet—ED.

POONA RACES FOR 1833.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 3D. DECEMBER, 1833.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 200 P. P. with Rs. 500 from the Fund for all Arabs that have never started. 8 st. 5 lb. each, 2 mile. Closed on the 15th Nov. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

Captain Billamore's	G.	A. H.	Wildrose ... 1
Mr. Nonrew's	G.	A. H.	Lancaster .. 2
Capt Mansfield's	G.	A. H.	Stick to it ... 3
Mr. Bacon's	C.	A. H.	Shavajh 4
Mr. Blood's	G.	A. H.	Abelard, ... 5
Mr. Charleston's			Paid.

A well contested Race and won cleverly by Wildrose in 4 min. 15 sds.

SECOND RACE.—The ninth Renewal of the Claret Stakes of Rs. 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 100 each, for all Horses. Weight for age and inches. 14 hands and aged carrying 9 st. Heats 1½ mile. Closed on the 15th Nov. 1833.

	st.	lb.	os.
Capt Mansfield's B. E. M. Pelerine, carrying	9	13	4.. 1 1
Capt. D[illegible] H. A. H. Piaru,	9	4	6.. 3 3
Mr. Char[illegible] G. A. H. Paree	9	12	4.. 2 2

1st. Heat [illegible] the Mare at a Canter in 3 m. 8 sds.

2d Heat was well contested to the distance Post when the Mare was let go and won by a length, in 3 1.

3D RACE.—One hundred [illegible] from the Fund with a Subscription of 1 Gold Mohur each. 11 stone. Gentlemen riders. Heats ½ of a mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 200 if claimed by the Owner of a beaten Horse within half an hour.

Mr. Fitz-Patrick's,	G.	A. H.	Looloo.
Mr Bacon's,	B.	A. H.	Bahadour.
Mr. Newton's	C.	A. H.	Childers.

Won easy by Childers.

A. URQUHART, *Secretary.*

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Coote	About 12th.	Mocha	
Ceres	About 10th.	Cowes	Direct.
Marquis Hastings	1st Jan	London	Ditto.
Royal George	In a fewdays	Calcutta	Ditto.
Frances	12th to 15th December	Glasgow	No where.
Undaunted	25th to 28th Dec.	London	Ditto.
Sir E Paget	1st Jan.	Ditto	Cape.
Hero of Malown.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.
Princess Charlotte	20th Dec.	Liverpool.	No where.
William	About 10th.	Mauritius.	Direct.
Elizabeth	Uncertain.	Uncertain	
Parkfield	11th instant.	Liverpool	Mauritius.
La France	Uncertain.	Bordeaux	St. Helena.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	112	
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st class,	11	
321 *a* 1040, 2nd class,	10	
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd class,	15	
Second five per cent. Loan	07	111
Third five per cent. Loan	10	1.0
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	06½	
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	00	
Bills on London 6 months sight	1 1 9	
Spanish Dollars per 100	222	
Sovereigns each	11 5	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—7th. DECEMBER, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday	7 32	7 56
Sunday	8 20	8 44
Monday	9 08	9 3[illegible]
Tuesday	9 56	10 20
Wednesday	10 44	11 04
Thursday	11 32	11 56
Friday	0 20	0 44

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. W. Ward, Madras Artillery, from Jaulnah.

Capt. H. Swandwith, 8th Regt. N. I. from the Neilgherry Hills.

Capt. H. Robinson, Paymaster, from Ellichpore.

Assist. Surgeon J. Burnes, Civil Surgeon, from Bhooj.

Lieut. Col. W. G. White, Artillery, from Ahmedabad.

Assist. Surgeon Charles Ducat, Civil Surgeon, from Poona.

Lieut. Col. P. Lodwick, Resident at Sattara, from Sattara.

Col. Thomas, H. M. 20th Regt.

Lieut. A. F. Bassett, Staff, from China.

Lieut. H. Aston, Staff. from Sholapoor.

Captain Ellis, H. M.'s 40th Regt. from Poona.

Lieut Col. Gordon, Light Cavalry, from Deesa,

Capt. Yeadell, Artillery, from Ahmednugger.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. J. Luard, M. Artillery, to Jaulnah,

Lieut. R. R. Scott. 52d Regt. M. N. I. to do.

Capt. Gilland, Queen's Royals, to the Deccan.

Capt Yeadell, Artillery, to Cutch,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Coonare, on the Neilgherries, on the evening of the 21st ultimo. Solomon Moper Lawless, infant son of Mr. Sub-Conductor and Eliza Lawless, of the Bombay Commissariat, aged 7 months and 19 days.

On the morning of Thursday, the 28th ultimo, Daniel Stewart, Esq. late Commander of the Ship Golconda, aged 72 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5th.—Ship Caledonia, James Lyon, Master, from China, 19th October. Touched at Singapoor 5th Nov.

Passengers.—Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett.

DEPARTURES.

—3d.— Barque Virginia, J. Hullock, Master, to Calcutta.

—4th.—Ship Mulgrave, J. Coulson, Master, to Calcutta.

Passenger.—Mr. Davis.

—5th —Ship Good Success, W. Durant, Master, to China.

Passengers.—Mrs. Durant, and 5 Natives.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS. — Melville and Imogene.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOPS OF WAR.—Coote, and Clive.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP, —Hastings.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL.—Aurora.

FREE TRADERS.— Sir Edward Paget, Frances, William, Royal George, Eliza, Parkfield, Undaunted, Marquis of Hastings, Princess Charlotte, Lady Raffles, Hero of Malown, and Egyptian.

COUNTRY VESSELS.— Discovery, Kusrovie, Charlotte, Ann, Lowjee Family, Hydroos, Golconda, Charles Forbes, Abgarus, Agnes, Clairmont, Cornwallis, Futtah Hulbaree, Mamoody, Mecca, Elizabeth, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Anne Baldwin, and Caledonia.

AMERICAN.—Henry Clay.

SWEDISH.—Ceres

BRAZIL.—Aguia.

FRENCH.—La France.

H. H THE IMAUM'S SHIP.—Catoline.

VESSELS LOADING.

Henry Clay, for New York. Sir Ed. Paget, for London. Ceres, for Cowes. Parkfield, for Liverpool. Mamoody Mecca, and Hydroos, for Macculla. Royal George, Eliza, and Golconda, for Bengal. Clairment, for Penang.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 7th DECEMBER, 1833.

By letters from the northward it appears that Sinde is likely to become the scene of an obstinate civil war, now that the elder and principal Ameer is dead. The son of this man, Noor Mahomed, has lately been raised to the vacant Musnud in opposition to three other candidates; but it is thought that he will hardly be able to maintain himself in it, as each of his opponents is arming army his followers and preparing for a struggle. It is said, also, that Shooja Ool Moolk, the deposed king of Caubul, is determined to assert his claims to the sovereignty of Sinde, and, as he has a large force with him, that his chances of success are considered good.—Should he obtain possession of the country there can be little doubt that he would adopt a more liberal policy towards foreigners than his predecessors, have done, and as far as British interests are concerned, therefore, his success is a matter of some importance.

We have extracted from the *Gazette* of Wednesday last Sir John Awdry's charge to the Grand Jury at the commencement of the present sessions. The greater part of it, it will be observed, relates to the measures now in progress under the direction of the magistrates for lighting the Bazar, and is an attempt to prove the illegality of their proceedings, on the one hand, and the right of the Judges to interfere with them, whenever they may see fit, on the other. We cannot say, however, that we think the learned judge has succeeded in establishing these two points; for with regard to the first he expressly admits, in speaking of the mode of applying the assessment fund that the discretion is "vested exclusively in the Justices of the Peace, and allows of no appeal or other instruction, of this Court, whether it be judiciously or injudiciously exercised, provided that it be exercised bona fide to the best of their judgment." Yet after this he endeavours to prove that the Court has the right of determining, what the judgment of the magistrates ought to be—in fact of doing away with the very power he has acknowledged them to possess.—That this is inconsistent is to say the least of it; but it is not the only part of the charge which admits of the same objection. For it is to be observed, the learned Judge states, also, that he has no doubt "a light here and there in express though collateral furtherance of any of the three objects of the enactment" would be legal, but that a general lighting is illegal. How these two statements are to be reconciled we are totally at a loss to conceive; for if the magistrates have the right of putting up a single lamp post it is evident that lighting as well as repairing is within the limits of their power; and that their discretionary authority enables them to determine upon the number of lamps necessary for the public good, as well as upon the repairs, or the watching and cleansing, which the roads may required.

That the Supreme Court has the right of controlling the Justices, under certain circumstances, we believe there is no one to deny; or that the duties of the King's Bench are cast upon that Court as stated in the charge; but let a single instance be shown in which the Court of King's Bench has ever undertaken to interfere with the appropriation of county funds until the matter was brought judicially before it, as the Supreme Court of Bombay has done, and we will admit at once that the Judges here possess the extraordinary power, they contend for, and have acted with perfect regularity.

With regard to the repeated suggestions, had almost said requests, in the charge for the purpose of obtaining a presentment from the Grand Jury on the subject of [illegible] we shall say nothing—they speak for themselves, as well as the threat of the Judge made of considering the Justices, should they not, of course, as a wilful application of [illegible] The latter [illegible] must say [illegible] it is [illegible] duty [illegible]

fore the Court, and that before a charge is preferred, and the party accused have defended themselves, a judgment cannot, in the usual course of things, be given from the Bench.

In concluding, we have only to add that we have no doubt means will shortly be taken to bring the present question fairly before the Court. A native of some influence is stated already to be exerting himself greatly for this purpose, and from what has taken place, we can hardly doubt of his success. In that event, however, after the opinion Sir John Awdry has given, and the desire manifested to govern the magistrates with a high hand, will it be possible, we would ask, for them to expect a fair and impartial hearing in the Supreme Court.—The Judges have made themselves parties in the case, and giving them credit for the best intentions, it still is not to be supposed that they can be perfectly free and unbiassed.

CALCUTTA.

The *India Gazette* says that "private letters from London received by the late arrivals, state positively that no purchases of Indigo will be made in Calcutta this season on account of the Company."

We know not whether this has reference to the order we noticed yesterday. Considering whence that order has emanated, we have a strong suspicion that it has a financial object beyond the mere liquidation of the Company's assets in England, and the application of the proceeds to the purposes declared. It is very well known by a certain talented financier, now in the Board of Controul, that the Company's purchases, and Bill remittances, have a great effect upon the Indian Exchanges. He has not failed to recollect that the Six per Cent. Loan is payable at the option of the holders by Bills on London at 2*s* 6*d*. per Rupee, and that the earliest period for its redemption will arrive in April next. To pay off that Loan in India instead of England would be a very great saving to the Company, who could not meet the amount by remittances to England in specie, or otherwise, yielding an average exchange higher than 1*s* 11*d*. at most, being a loss of 30 per cent. In proportion as the Exchange rises above 1*s*. 11*d*., the option of the remittance bill at 2*s*. 6*d*. is lessened in value, and with it the market price of the 6 per Cent. paper, now bearing a premium of about 33 per Cent. Although it cannot be expected that the Exchange will be run up for any length of time above 2*s*. 2*d*. or 2*s*. 3*d*., since those rates would bring Bullion from America and Europe, and consequently there is no probability that the Remittable Loan will fall to par,—the financier of the Board may perhaps hope to knock down the premium upon it to 15 or 20 per cent., and to induce a large portion of the holders of this paper to accept payment in cash, or an optional transfer into the Indian Four per Cents., with a bonus of 20 per cent. We cannot doubt that something of the kind is in contemplation. The low rate of interest in England, in whichever way money is laid out, whether in the funds or on mortgage, would greatly contribute to the success of the operation.

Such a measure will benefit this country in two ways,—by preventing a further drain of Specie as a remittance either in trade or to meet the Loan payments in London,—and by lessening the sum immediately or ultimately required to discharge the present Six per Cents. It might tend to induce some European capitalists to avail themselves of the opportunity to remit home their Funds while the Exchange ranged so much above its usual rates of late years; but that tendency would be overbalanced by the advantage which India would gain by avoiding the remittance of several millions in discharge of the Remittable Loan. What may be the proportion thereof now held by Europeans, most of whom (we speak of the present holders) have been looking forward to this remittance, we do not accurately know; but it must be nearly the whole amount of the Loan; for it is stated in a Parliamentary document, that of the whole Indian debt, valued in English money at £30,774,092, the proportion held by Natives is little more than a third, being £7,860,102, while that held by Europeans is £22,913,910.—*Cal. Courier, November* 19

DELHI.

A gang of the diabolical miscreants, called *Thugs*, murdered four persons on the night of the 12th. instant between the military cantonment and the Jumna, within three miles and a half of Delhi. A gentleman, in walking over the field, discovered the bodies next morning, and immediately gave intimation to the Police. The murderers were traced back in the direction of the city, but the most active search, conducted by Mr. Laurence, the Asst. Magistrate, was made for them in vain, until a party of Horsemen, dispatched by him to carry the intelligence over the district, came upon a suspicious set of people near the Eedgah who were hurrying forward and attempting to conceal a young woman and some children, when one of these called out "They have killed our parents and are carrying us away!" The alarm was given, and the Police summoned from the West Thanah, nine men and two women [illegible] who gave the clearest evidence, were lodged in jail, is one of [illegible] mentioned, a boy ten years of [illegible] sufferers, coming from the [illegible] scarcity appear to have [illegible] Marwarees. On [illegible] Thugs in the [illegible] for their Tattoos, and made the first and last march next night.

All had laid down to sleep on the ground already indicated, when, about 10 o' clock it is supposed, the children were thrust together and forcibly held under a sheet. The boy, however, could see the fiends proceed to their horrible work, and after each of the victims had been strangled with the shred of a Doputta, the murderers proceeded to throw them into the river. Something had occurred to prevent their accomplishing this, as the bodies were found close to the Jumna, with the double knotted noose round their necks. The deceased consist of 2 men, 2 women and a lad apparently of fourteen, who seem to have been put to death solely for the sake of their wretched clothes, or perhaps for the expected price of the young persons who were spared. The thugs on returning, after the removal of the bodies, went back to the town and *sold* one of the children: probably not finding a ready market for the rest the hue and cry had made them leave their hiding place when they were discovered by their horsemen.

The evidence of some Zemindars, who saw the Thugs and Marwarees in company, will corroborate the statements of the young woman and the boy sufficiently, it is believed, to ensure the conviction of all the prisoners.—*Delhi Gazette, November* 16.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—MONDAY, JULY 8.

The Corporation Officers Bill was read a second time, and the third reading of the Limitations of Actions Bill was postponed. The Royal Engineers' Pension and the Sea Apprentices Bills were read a first time. Adjourned.

Tuesday, July 9.

Petitions were presented—by the Earl of Roden against the government system of education. By Lord Wynford, from Rochdale, against the Local Courts Bill. By Lord Dacre, from Norfolk, against the tithe collections; (withdrawn.) By the Bishop of Bristol, the Bisop of Peterborough, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Earl of Roden, from a number of places against the Church Temporalities Bill.

The Royal Burghs, the Scotch Police, and the Irish Church Bills were brought up from the Commons.

IRISH CHURCH BILL.

On the motion that this bill be read a first time, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Earl of Eldon, objected to the reading of the bill until the King, as head of the church of Ireland, had signified by message to their lordships his Majesty's consent to forego in that case the exercise of his express prerogative.....Earl Grey contended that the intimation to the other House was sufficient, then that his word as a minister was full warrant for their lordships proceeding, and finally consented to bring down a message from the crown at some future stage of the bill, which was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Monday next. A conversation on the same subject occurred on the presentation of the Archbishp of Dublin's petition, who observed that the coronation oath applied to the Sovereign in his executive and not in his legislative capacity, and that there was nothing in the bill inconsistent with the latter application of the oath.....The Earl of Eldon regretted to hear such a statement from the highest authority in the church of Ireland. If such were the sense in which the coronation oath might be taken, then it would be impossible to frame an oath that should be binding on the conscience.....Earl Grey said the archbishop's reading of the oath was consistent with the constitution, with sound sense, and with undisputed authorities.....The Bishop of Exeter and the Duke of Cumberland protested against the reading given to the coronation oath, and also to the assertion that *the bill* was consistent with that solemn obligation.....Earl Grey maintained his opinion.....The Earl of Roden said this bill struck a grievous and deadly blow at the Protestant religion as well as at the church of Ireland.

LOCAL COURTS BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the third reading of this bill.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE said the measure had been discussed, and suffered to reach the present stage in order to prove that all attention had been paid to the subject; if their lordships thought with him, however, that the bill would be, even now, a measure injurious to society, they ought to reject it. (Hear). That House was peculiarly fitted to decide upon such a measure as this, as well from the circumstance of being the highest court of judicature known to the constitution as from the number of judges who had seats in the House. He entertained some doubts of the policy of speedy justice. This bill, be it remembered, granted a remedy in these courts in cases of libel, slander, and various other cases. Now, with a resident judge with a resident jury, consisting only of six, and with the assistance of attorneys, he must be permitted to express his doubts as to the benefits anticipated from this measure. The effect of this measure, if carried, would be to increase all sorts of litigation. The Chancellor for the time being having the patronage in courts of bankruptcy, would be, if this law passed, the greatest monopolist of patronage ever known to the woolsack. The example of Scotland was held out, but Scotchmen had been preserved by the enjoyment of their boasted sheriffs' courts from the love of litigation; most of the appeals to that House came as appeals from the decision of Scotch courts. But they were told that this bill was introduced for the poor man's sake. In what sense could it be said to be for the sake of the poor man that this bill was to pass? Were their lordships to be told that in this country the rights of the poor were trampled on from the want of the means of redress for injuries received? If better means for the recovery of small debts were really the object, it could be procured readily without the sweeping changes of this measure. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

Lord ROSSIE said no novel measure could be introduced in a perfect state in the first instance; but he considered that with the amendments which might be made to the measure it might be so framed as to confer great benefit on the country. He held that two great principles on which this bill was founded were cheap law and the bringing it near home.

The Earl of WICKLOW, at great length, opposed the bill.

Lord LYNDHURST said he had been accused of party motives in his opposition to this bill. Now, he had told his noble and learned friend in private all his objections to the bill, while his noble friend assured him that the measure was his own personal measure merely. He (Lord Lyndhurst) then candidly stated to his noble friend that he would oppose the bill to the uttermost of his power. Was he, then, because the bill was made a government measure—was he, he asked, to forego his deliberate and avowed opinion, and neglect his duty to the public? It was not stated in the first clause of the bill that it was his Majesty's wish, or that it was the intention of the Parliament, to establish a certain number of judges with certain limited jurisdictions, and of certain emoluments and appointments incidental to these offices. Nevertheless, unlimited power was given to the King's government, or rather to one member of it, that member being his noble and learned friend. He might nominate any number of judges, with appointments of 2000*l*., any number of registrars, with salaries of 700*l*. or 800*l*., and an unlimited number of other officers. He knew, indeed, that his noble and learned friend had no wish to avail himself of this patronage, but their lordships were not to legislate for the noble and learned lord. He could suppose a person with all the popular talents and eloquence of the noble and learned lord, not blessed with his moderation, but anxious for power, indifferent to the existing institutions of the country, and ambitious of being the founder of a new system—desirous of popular favour, and anxious therefore to establish a substantial power; and should such a person hold the office of Lord Chancellor, what better instrument could he employ to consolidate his power than such a measure as this? The Lord Chancellor was the dispenser of the ecclesiastical patronage of the crown to an immense extent. He appointed magistrates of the country, and in addition to this he was to have the direct nomination of thirteen of the judges of the land; he had the absolute appointment of the judges of the new Bankruptcy Court; and if their lordships, in addition, threw into the scale the appointment of thirty or forty judges and registrars proposed by this bill, it would be seen that, armed with these immense powers, a popular and ambitious man might make himself dangerous in a state. His noble and learned friend was anxious to divest the bill of this character: he turned the matter over in his mind as to where this patronage should be vested; but at last he found that it could no where be vested with so much propriety as in himself. So much as to the constitutional character of the bill. Economy was also a plea for it. Let their lordships look closely at this plea. The whole expense of the three superior courts of Westminster Hall amounted to 100,000*l*., and this was the expense of administering the whole body of civil and criminal law throughout this great metropolis; whereas the expense attendant upon the plan of the noble and learned lord would be 150,000*l*. The noble and learned lord on the woolsack said, they ought not to consider money in such a case, nor would he (Lord Lyndhurst) if the policy of the measure were not at least doubtful. The plan of local courts had been reformed long ago, and banished by a reform, for the legislature were not only impressed with the evils arising from the judges residing on the spot, and administering justice at their own door, but when they went on an occasional progress a law was passed to prevent them from going where they possessed houses or property. The present reform, then, was to restore an abandoned corruption. That the abilities of the judges would not be improved by the measure, he had the opinion of the noble and learned lord on one of his literary coadjutors. (His Lordship read a passage from the *Edinburgh Review* to the effect that when a barrister was removed to the office of a judge he became unfit for the office and lost his powers.) The present system was best calculated to prevent litigation. A man who went to his counsel knew what were his rights almost to a certainty, except in complicated and rare instances; and therefore, to consider the system as one which must be radically bad because it was expensive, was, in his mind, to come to an unphilosophical unjust conclusion. His noble and learned friend's case lay entirely in a fallacy, and the fallacy was that persons could appeal in open and broad cases of error; but it was in the delicate and minute cases mixed up of law and fact in which the mischief lay, and in which appeals were most necessary. No appeal under this bill could reach this difficulty. With respect to personal torts there was no retreat beyond the bill. His learned and venerable friend on the floor of the House (Lord Eldon), who was so many years the ornament of his profession, his noble friend on the opposite benches, and his learned friend near him (Lord Wynford), had opposed this measure; and when his noble and learned friend on the woolsack recollected the rivals, his opponents, and his successful [illegible] titors who still remained at the bar had likewise opposed it, he could not consider that he (Lord Lyndhurst) was presumptuous or disrespectful to him in offering it his opposition. The bill would be injurious to the bar, and destructive to attorneys. In vain had he pressed the noble and learned lord to give the House a scale of fees; no such paper was produced; but if the scale corresponded with that attached to a former bill of the noble and learned lord's, the result would be that no man of any education or respectability would attend to transact business in the local courts, and they would be left to the lowest practitioners of the law. (Hear. hear, hear.) He had already shewn the House the effect of such a measure in America, and he had now the testimony of an eminent Frenchman for its failure in France. "Never," said his authority, "never had the French people a less respectable magistracy; little law was studied, and before such judges the science would be rather prejudicial than useful. Learning was altogether as rare at the bar as at the bench, and the object of counsel was to conciliate the judge in despite of the science of the law." Never was a bill less the poor man's bill than the present measure. It would enable the man possessed of property to obtain judgment and execution, and to seize the property of the poor man, to sell it, and turn him into the street, in the course of six weeks. (Hear, hear.) It was a bill to oppress the poor, and to put the poor debtor entirely at the mercy of the rich creditor. In cases of personal wrong the question was to be decided by a jury intimately connected with the parties, and who had for some time before discussed the matter subject to the scandals of a small district. Indeed, the bill allowed that the defendant might remove the cause into a higher court; but on what terms? Only upon his giving security for the damages and costs. The wealthy man might give security, but the poor man could not, and yet this was to be called the Poor Man's Bill. A man might go into a superior court with a just demand, but by some accident, such as the absence of a witness, he might not recover his full sum, and yet by this bill he would be mulcted of his whole cost. He could recollect cases of great importance in which the sums recovered did not exceed a few pounds. Questions of assurance or of accounts might be tried involving principle and points of considerable importance between merchants, and yet the sum in dispute might be only ten pounds, and could it be tolerated that such cases were to be tried in local courts? An action might be brought against a man for scandal, the information might be tried, the defendant might justify and acknowledge the slander, and declare that what he had said was true. The jury might find for the defendant contrary to evidence and contrary to the charge of the judge, and the stain of infamy might be fixed on an honest man without any power of reversing the proceedings. (Cheers.) Suppose a case of debt to occur between parties residing at Liverpool and in the metropolis. Was either party, under this cheap system, to bring his witnesses, that distance on a dispute of 10*l*.? Would not this amount to an intolerable vexation? This *venue*, then, was defective, and what was not the least extraordinary part of the matter, a learned lawyer, a patriot, and a Whig, proposed to cut off one-half of the jury. The more the number of the jury was diminished, the more would the power of the judge be increased. Was it right in cases of importance involving property and character, that a judge and only six jurymen should have the exclusive jurisdiction? Again, hitherto the judge knew nothing of the composition of the jury; but by this bill, the registrar, the travelling companion of the judge, was to be the person empowered to summon the jury. (Hear, hear.) He had no apprehension that the House would accede to a proposition so monstrous; but he was astonished that it ever could have been proposed. The jurymen were to be taken from the place most convenient to the residence of the defendant, and the poor man might go into the court of justice to get cheap justice as he could; but the rich man might avoid the trial by the neighbouring jury, provided he could only give security for the costs. He would, for all these reasons, vote for the amendement.

Lord PLUNKET said, formerly there were, local jurisdictions all over the country, and that venerable system of jurisdiction established in Westminster-hall and which he should be the last man to speak disparagingly of, was itself an innovation upon the ancient system. The circumstances of the times formerly were thought to demand such a change, and the present generation had now the same right of innovation if these times created a similar necessity of change. His noble and learned friend alluded to the permanent residences of the local judges. He (Lord Plunket) confessed he had objections to that part of the bill. (Hear hear, hear.) He thought it capable of amendment in that respect. (Hear, hear.) He had no motive but the interests of justice and the welfare of the community in the part he was taking upon this measure. He therefore spoke freely his opinion. The object of the bill was to take certain suits out of the system of intricate pleading practised in the courts at Westminster, and to give more speedy as well as more cheap justice. Its principal had been tried in Ireland with success. It was a hollow privilege, the right of appeal to the Lords; for to a poor man, however agreeable when he arrived, it was extremely expensive off the journey. He cordially sympathised with his noble and learned friend (Lord Lyndhurst) on the subject of the bar of England. His noble and learned friend (Lord Lyndhurst), he thought, had fallen into two errors. One was that he had underrated the mischief of the existing system; the other, he had overrated the consequences of the proposed change. He could not have read the reports of the law

mmissioners. His noble and learned friend had alluded to the endeavours of newspapers to raise a cry in favour of the measure as the poor man's bill, and he had sought to repudiate the right of the measure to that title. His noble and learned friend was himself, of course, not seeking for newspaper popularity. His sympathies were devoted to the debtor; but he (Lord Plunket) contended that the creditor was generally the oppressed party. His noble and learned friend called this an oppressive bill, because it enabled a man to get payment of what was justly due to him. What, indeed, could be so monstrous, so iniquitous, and oppressive, according to his noble and learned friend, as that a man should be able to get execution against a debtor who had obtained his goods and would not pay for them? It was only where the debtor contumaciously refused to pay that this bill affected him. At present, the costs of suits were more than double the amount of debt. Was it right that the law should remain in such a state that it was better for the creditor to give up his claim than to go to law? He maintained, then, that this measure might be justly designated the poor man's law. (Hear.) He quoted all the existing judges of common law in the courts in favour of such removal of small debts, for they had unanimously resolved that whatever might be the merits, there would be no new trials in cases where the cause of action was under 20*l*. (Hear, hear.) That was the opinion of the courts above. They thought it was not fit, under the existing state of the law, that causes under 20*l*. should be tried in the superior courts; they considered it better for the poor man not to have a new trial, even though he had been wronged. Either there was rank injustice in the decision, or that was the principle on which it proceeded. This, then, was the state of the present system. The honest plaintiff was deterred, the knavish defendant was encouraged. As a measure calculated to work extensive benefit, and to remove the hardships and grievances under which the poorer order of his Majesty's subjects laboured under the present administration of the law, he should give his cordial assent to the bill before their lordships.

Lord WYNFORD said that three months would not pass over, if this bill should be carried, before every county in the kingdom would be put to an expense of at least 2000*l*. in preparation for it, and applications would crowd in for appointments to offices in the new courts. Some people might say they did not like patronage, but he never new a person once in possession of it who was willing to resign it. It was found that local and resident judges both in old and modern times, did not administer justice in a satisfactory way; and therefore, it was that justices in Eyre were appointed to go through the country. To reduce the cost of law proceedings was one of the motives assigned for the bill. Now this would be as effectually done by reducing the costs in the higher courts to the same level it was proposed to bring them to in these new courts. It was a mistaken notion to suppose that no local courts existed at present. They existed in London, in some large towns, and in many parts of the country. There was the Lord Mayor's Court, the Palace Court, the Sheriff's Courts, but the fact was that no person would try an action in these courts. The people did not like them. He could not vote for a bill to the details of which he had so many objections and the principle of which he considered a bad one.

The LORD CHANCELLOR retired for a short time, and on his return said he rose with great anxiety, not only on account of the real importance of the Bill, but because of the importance evidently attributed to it in that House. His reply would be as brief as respect for the great talents of the noble lords who had spoken would permit. His noble and learned friend (Lord Wynford) had betrayed deplorable ignorance on this subject. He had said that local courts were not wanting at present; they existed in large towns; in London, in Westminster, in many parts of the country, the doors were wide open, they gaped for business, but yet they were of no use, for, said his noble and learned friend, suitors will not enter. His noble friend mentioned the Palace Court and the Sheriff's Courts. Now he happened to have the return from the Palace Court, from which it appeared that in 1832 no less than 921 causes were tried in that court, and the number of writs was 7,131. Here then was the Palace Court, the doors wide open yawning for suitors, but none entered. (A laugh and cheers.) He had not the documents by him showing the amount of business done in the Sheriff's Court, but in that presided over by Mr. Heath nine thousand causes were tried in one year. His noble and learned friend was quite impartial in his ignorance—(a laugh)—for he seemed to know as little of the report of the commissioners as of the appendix to that report. It appeared that in some provincial courts, in some of those in larger towns, such as Manchester, as many as nine and ten thousand causes were tried in one year. Some of these courts, it was true, were defective in their constitution; they were in some instances bad, in others good; but even such as were ill-regulated were much resorted to. His noble and learned friend said the commissioners recommended only the establishment of small debt courts. Now from the report as well as from the appendix, it would be seen that the commissioners proposed to extend the jurisdiction of those courts to all personal actions, save cases of freehold, copyhold, and bankruptcy. Now such were exactly the provisions of this bill. It did not deviate one hair's breadth from what the commissioners recommended. Now the commissioners were men above all suspicion; and they were men whose political bias (could that be supposed to have had any influence with them) would have led them to oppose all sweeping measures of reform. Thus the learned gentleman, the member for Huntingdon, was of those who approved of the principle of this measure. As to the objections which have had been raised to the residence of the judges, the advantage of a local jurisdiction, were justice was brought to a man's door, greatly counterbalanced the evils of confined residence. Justices of the peace were resident local judges, who were judges in cases of dispute between tenants and landlords, and they were moreover witnesses of violent parochial animosities. Over all their neighbours, however, they administered justice, and yet their conduct had never been impugned before. Would any man placed in a situation with the eye of the public upon him be insane enough to job his patronage? Could any man be so regardless of his own honour as to do this? Could he be so deaf to the voice of the country? Could it be supposed that in the town where three judges might reside there would not be such a thing as a newspaper published? He knew that judges and orders would laugh at newspapers, but he had never known one who, having acted wrongly, would expose his conduct to the scrutiny of the public press. Again, the noble lord (Wharncliffe) was a local judge; no man ever made a better chairman of a quarter sessions, and who dared to tax him with local partialities or injustice? The noble and learned lord, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, had misstated facts. He had fallen into such complete inaccuracies as would have even done honour to the noble and learned lord the late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Lord WYNFORD, amidst lord cries of "Order," rose and declared he would not be held up to ridicule by any man.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said his noble and learned friend was exceedingly disorderly. When he (the Lord Chancellor) spoke of inaccuracies he meant those arising from an inattentive reading of the documents before the noble lord. The noble and learned lord was proceeding when he was interrupted by,

Lord WYNFORD, who moved, that the 15th order of their lordships' House should be read, and he would then ask their lordships whether it was fitting that the person whose duty it was to keep order should be the first to break it?

The 15th order of the House was then read by the clerk, which forbids the use of personal or offensive language, and which provides that as nothing offensive is to be spoken, nothing offensive is to be taken as meant, and that persons making use of offensive, sharp, and taxing expressions shall be subject to censure.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he would confine himself as much as possible to the modern usages of the House, and, avoiding all offensive, "sharp and taxing expressions," would proceed. He, and taxed learned chief [illegible] The noble and learned chief baron had stated the salaries of the judges 20*l*.; this bill at 2000*l*., whereas they were 1,500*l*., and that the expense of this plan would amount to 150,000*l*., whereas it would be 60,000*l*. The noble and learned lord then went into a very long statement, in which he justified himself in relation to the charges which had been made against him on the ground of his being covetous of patronage, and partial or indiscreet in the use of it. The noble lord concluded as follows:—He would not believe that their lordships meant to throw out the bill until they had given proofs of it. He knew that whispers filled the air, and that the town was overrun with rumours. He would not believe till they had convinced him by the fact that they intended to refuse to pass the bill. He would conceal nothing. He would be frank with their lordships. He stood not there to flatter their lordships. Flattery was not his forte. He neither gave it nor took it. He was not its victim, nor was he its despenser. He would state openly that which, if it were the less palatable, would at all events be the most fair and candid. He would tell their lordships plainly that if this bill were thrown out, it would in no ways whatever relieve them of any efforts of his in favour of law reform. (Hear.) Whoever expected to damp or to discourage him in prosecuting measures which he deemed necessary for the safety of the country, for the honour of the Parliament, and for the good of the King's subjects, reckoned without his host, and had mistaken his man. But were he to say that he should feel no mortification—were he to say that he should feel, in no one sense of the word, discouraged—that he should not feel somewhat of despair if the measure were to be rejected—he should not be dealing fairly with their lordships. He would freely confess that when he took the office which he then filled, his prominent motive was that he should enjoy the opportunity of using his official influence in behalf of important and adequate, though cautious, prudent and safe, measures of judicial reform. If this bill were to fail, though he should endeavour to discharge his duty, though he would still continue to propound such measures of reform, they would, of course, be very moderate and inadequate, for it was useless to propound what experience had shown to be absolutely impracticable. But still, there was a chance of getting their lordships to accede to what he was ready to propose, even though he could get only one half—one single inch—of what was required by the country. He was not the only person whose expectation would be disappointed if the bill were thrown out. It might be likely to damp his hopes, but th[illegible] that the mention of t[illegible] excite the smile, as if [illegible] judicious and digni[illegible] could take to di[illegible] (Vehement cri[illegible] opposition benc[illegible] terial [illegible] of t[illegible] ships mean to [illegible]

step that would frustrate the expectations of their fellow subjects? He heartily rejoiced at it, and was glad that their lordships did not mean to throw out a bill which would bring cheap justice home to every man's door.

The House divided on the question that the bill be *now* read a third time:—

Contents—present, 81; proxies, 41; for the third reading, 122,

Non-contents—present, 81; proxies, 53!

Against it, 134.

Majority against the present reading, 12.

The next question was, that the bill be read a second time this day six months:—

Content, 73; not content 68.

Final majority against the bill, 5

The house adjourned at two o'clock.

TIMES,—JULY 15.

We have received the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday, and a letter from our private correspondent dated Saturday afternoon. Most of the papers abound in remarks on the rejection of the Local Courts Bill by our House of Lords, and contend that it will be quite impossible for our two Houses of Parliament ever to harmonize on questions of great national interest, if a new creation of Peers be not made. Accounts received at Toulon from Sicily state that the Duchess de Berri arrived at Palermo on the 5th inst. Great preparations are making in Paris to celebrate with brilliancy the anniversary of the "three glorious days." The statue of Napoleon is to resume its place on the top of the column of the Place Vendome, but in a different costume from its predecessor. The 26th inst. has been fixed upon definitively for the operation of raising it. There was every probability that no such disturbances would take place in Paris on the 14th as had been anticipated. No symptoms of any fermentation were at all visible on Saturday, but a great number of arrests had been made by the police.

POST OFFICE.

By a new arrangement a steam-packet, with letters for the respective capitals of France and England, will sail between Calais and Dover every day in the week; even on Sunday the French will send a boat to Dover, and hand a letter-bag to our Post-Office, leaving it to our officers to distribute the letters or not on that sacred day, as they shall see meet.

The daily transmission of correspondence between London and Paris, which would appear as useful and as necessary as between Paris and Brussels, or between London and Glasgow, is thus secured for the first time by the enlightened zeal and the liberal spirit of the French Government. It is surprising that any difficulty should ever have occurred on the subject,—it is surprising that the administrators of the French Post should have been obliged to come to London to negotiate on so obvious a matter; and it is still more surprising that they should have been resisted in their disinterested projects of amelioration, those of their expectations and efforts [illegible]tion in which By the transmission of journal for journal, England alone would have profited, as one of our journals, giving a double sheet, would make as large a bulk as half of the morning papers of the French metropolis. And surely, to any man who desires the extension of English opinions, and through English opinions, of English influence, on the continent, a more ready means could not be found than the cheap, easy, and unobstructed exchange of our periodical vehicles of information. We feel quite assured that His Majesty's Government will soon be brought to view the matter in this light, and that the direction of the Post-office will be almost immediately rescued from that state of lethargy or corruption into which no other English institution has fallen and into which no public establishment should ever be permitted to fall.

The article respecting Germany in the *Journal des Débats* is chiefly interesting from the belief that it proceeds from ministerial inspiration. Its very few facts are avowedly taken from a German paper, and its single remark or argument has no pretension to novelty or discovery. Even if *inspired* by the French Cabinet, the language of the article, like that of other revelations, is so dark as to require an interpreter, and therefore indicates nothing but vague feelings and wishes. The *Augsburg Gazette* had announced a conviction that France had no right to express any opinion on the acts of the Germanic Diet, and had stated that Prussia and Austria acted on this idea. The demi-official organ of the French Ministry doubts whether such a notion could ever have been hazarded by the two chief Powers of the Confederation, and proceeds to assert the right of France, by the treaty of Vienna, to watch over the independence of the separate principalities of Germany. If ever the question should demand a solution, by the invasion of any of the constitutional states or kingdoms of the Confederation by the troops of Prussia and Austria, we shall be found as ready as any portion of the French press in vindicating the claim of the parties to the treaty of Vienna to prevent such a violation of its spirit and stipulations. We regret to observe that, from present appearances, some of the approaching arrivals from Germany may furnish us with too early an opportunity.

LYONS.

There is every appearance of another dangerous struggle between the silk-manufacturers of Lyons and their workmen. The conduct of the latter in November, 1831, will long be remembered, and unhappily may provoke imitation. It was then, as now, a contest about wages. The workmen co[illegible]ld not subsist up[illegible]ed as the p[illegible] fore, formed themselves into societies for supporting their right to an increase of wages—they had established a perfect system of organization—and by means of their delegates they had entered into negotiation with their employers. A tariff of prices or wages was the result. This tariff was agreed to by a great body of the manufacturers, and was accepted as a condition of peace by the weavers and other operatives.

To such an arrangement, if voluntary both on the part of the workmen and their employers, there could be no objection. But unhappily the master manufacturers did not *all* concur in it, and those of them who had at first become parties to the convention, subsequently found that they could not make profits, and subsequently not afford employment, under its conditions. In this state of things, the Prefect and the municipal authorities ignorantly interfered to compel the observation of the tariff, without reflecting that by such an interference they assumed the right of fixing the rate of wages and deciding on the profits of capital, or in other words, that they destroyed the power of making contracts for labour, and settle by their own sole authority what no government or legislature has ever yet been able to settle with advantage—the price at which manufactured articles may be produced, without any reference to the supply or the demand in the market, and without any appreciation of the quantity of labour and capital required in the trade.

The master manufacturers, finding that they could not pay their workmen at the rate of the tariff, and at the same time sell the produce of their looms in foreign markets at a remunerating price, chose rather not to employ their capital at all than to employ it at a loss, and accordingly withdrew their orders from their workmen. Hence the extraordinary disturbances or insurrection of November, 1831, in which the King's troops and the National Guards were beaten by the silkweavers, in which the authorities of the state, both civil and military, were for several days suspended, in and during which the town was in the hands of the insurgents, till the King's son and the Minister of War arrived from the capital with new reinforcements of troops to restore order.

At the present moment, it appears by letters from Lyons that a renewal of these, or similar scenes, is threatened. The workmen refuse to continue their labour at the existing rate of wages, and the manufacturers declare their inability to raise them. Industry is therefore interrupted, and though no flagrant acts of violence have as yet been committed, the workmen, formed into groups or bodies, parade the streets, and excite general alarm. Some of the masters have yielded to the operatives from intimidation, but the majority choose rather to suspend their business than to submit to demands which they think ruinous.

The most perfect freedom of co[illegible]tion is allowed to both parties, if [illegible]unaccompanied with [illegible]. The Lyons [illegible]silk-weavers have therefore combined [illegible]m a common purse to maintain their brethren while out of employment; but this fund, from the number of claimants, must soon be exhausted, and if the masters hold out, acts of insubordination and violence must be the consequence at no distant period. The *National* of Wednesday says that Government had received a telegraphic despatch announcing the progress of the irritation among the workmen, and expressing an apprehension of an explosion. The other papers afford no confirmation of this intelligence.

A Lyons popular journal, in making some remarks on this fearful state of things, ascribes the distressed situation both of the manufacturer and the operative to the growing multitude of small manufacturing establishments, which run a race of competition with each other till they reduce prices to a ruinous level. It is true that the silk trade in Lyons *is* in the hands of a numerous body of little capitalists, and that it perhaps owes its success among foreigners to the ever-varying novelties which their active rivalry produces, but it does not seem equally correct to state with this journalist, that it would succeed better by forming all their scattered establishments into several large companies. It is not a little singular that while in England we are complaining of the magnitude of our factories, which enables some of the cotton or milords to command the services of hundreds, and thus reduces the operative to a state something like slavery, the French should found their complaints on a system directly the reverse; and should propose our great establishments as a means of emancipating their industrious classes and raising the rate of their wages.—*Times, July* 26.

ATLAS,—JULY 24.

One of the most amusing specimens of legal effrontery which has occurred in our time, took place last week. The attornies of the Insolvent Debtors' Court petitioned Parliament for compensation in the event of the passing of the Solicitor General's bill for the abolition [illegible] for debt. The people who practise the calling, which derives its name from that respectable gentleman, Mr. Burke, who was hanged in Edinburgh, might, with as much propriety, [illegible]tion the legislature to be relieved from [illegible] agreeable responsibility that it at prese[illegible]ed to their very scientific method of t[illegible] human life. The attornies of [illegible] Court have applied for compen[illegible] change from oppression to [illegible] plated in the law between [illegible] We suppose that [illegible] whose extortions [illegible] more grievous [illegible] House next [illegible] will be f[illegible] ning-b[illegible] so [illegible]

much surprised at the claim of the attornies. But we hope we shall witness a general gaol delivery by which, while the prisons shall be compelled to disgorge their unfortunate inmates, those who have traded so largely in the miseries and wrongs of others shall be turned, if such a thing be possible, to an honest way of life. Do the attorneys really suppose that the community entertain any feelings of sympathy towards them? Do they imagine that they who have been the agents and administrators of an iniquitous system of evil doing, possess any claim upon the good-will of the world? They are confessedly a bold and audacious class of men, but this stroke of impudence is more shameless than we could have expected even from them.

The bill for the abolition of arrest for debt cannot pass this session: it was dependent upon the Local Courts' Bill which was recently thrown out in the Lords. We believe, however, that no time will be suffered to elapse in the next session before the measure in, perhaps, a more useful form, will be laid before Parliament. Some such humane and sensible law is necessary, not only to give the creditor a prompt lien upon the property of the debtor, if he have any, but to reduce the expences of legal proceedings by shortening the process. Law is so dear in this country that the poor cannot get it, which is a matter, as we view it, upon which they may congratulate themselves; but really their inability to get law is a bad reason for excluding them from the means of obtaining justice. What is wanted, is, that justice, not law, (and the distinction, unfortunately, is too well defined in England) shall be placed within every man's reach. Sir John Campbell's bill is an advance into the regions of light, and we anxiously hope that the delicate consciences of the peers will relax next year on behalf of the needy public, whose grievances are of a kind which peers cannot very clearly understand.

THE FRENCH RECIPROCITY MISSION TO ENGLAND.

"The French Government has sent M. Martineau de Chesnez, Councillor of State, to England upon a mission similar to that which Dr. Bowring has recently fulfilled in France. M. Martineau is, it is said, to make himself acquainted with the whole system of the management of the finances, and of vouching the public expenditure in England. It appears that M. Martineau and Dr. Bowring had frequent interviews during the visit of the latter to France, and that they will examine and discuss together the system of accounts in both countries, so as to improve both from such parts as appear to be superior in each."—*Morning Herald.*

The French are determined not to be outdone—we sent them a Bowring, and they return us a Martineau: this is quite according to the reciprocity system. Dr. Bowring was the missionary of a liberal commercial Government; France has a similar Government to France, put forth a feeler, would ment, and if it did not [illegible] fancy that the Alliance [illegible] Europe like a crab with one claw. The gardener that found a boy stealing apples popped him up at a summerhouse-window: finding that this disturbed the equilibrium of his horticultural arrangements, he seized his own boy, fortunately a pendant to the little robber, and fixed him at the corresponding widow opposite. This was for the sake of symmetry. It must be for the sake of some principle of taste that M. Martineau has been sent over. Sure we are, that our mode of keeping the public accounts will instruct no one in any thing but the tenacity with which we adhere to venerable barbarism. The great object of Dr. Bowring, in his itineraries, was to undeceive the French people as to the value of monopolies, and the absurdity of excluding cheap foreign productions in order to manufacture dear and bad ones at home. In this mission, we believe, he had great success. But the state of public opinion here is different: the People want no missionary—they knew it all before. Unless M. Martineau is to make the tour of the Lords and the more influential Tories, he will return *re infecta*. And as little will be his success among them. He has probably brought arguments for the head, but it is the pocket that wants convincing here—the pocket, not of the people, but the private purse of a class. Who wants information on the Corn-laws?—and yet the abuse exists. Public opinion is stronger in France than in this country but it is better-informed here than there. If the whole of France knew of such an abuse as the Corn-laws existing among them, it could not last a session. Here we are, thoroughly well-informed of it, and we are almost impotent to move so much as a discussion upon whether it ought to be removed!—*Spectator, July* 20.

THE JEW AND THE MAGISTRATE.

We profess not to belong to the sect of Optimists in morality any more than in politics; we rejoice that the world, bad as it is, is no worse, but by no means consider it the best of all *possible* worlds, or London the best of all *possible* cities. There is manifestly vast room for improvement in the morals of the present generation. Still, however, the quantity of vice even in London may be exaggerated, and the number of rogues presumptive overstated. The vivacious guardian of civic morality, Lord [illegible]urie, appears to us to have fallen into [illegible]table habit of viewing vice through [illegible]ass. He really appears to think, [illegible]umble ranks of life is not a [illegible]whipper, or something of [illegible]bability he is a rascal; [illegible] be guilty of the [illegible] made clothing, [illegible] globe is his [illegible]o reason [illegible]lothing [illegible]nds them after they have been made into garments,

"Tight and spruce and smart,
With twenty thousand stitches,"

or why Mr. Wyyn Ellis, the great shopkeeper of Ludgate Hill, and member for Leicester, should be deemed an honester personage than any Mr. Levi of Solomons of Houndsditch or Monmouth Street, merely on account of the slight difference in their respective callings. Such, however, is not the opinion of the Lord Mayor; who is reported in the *Times* to have delivered himself in the following fashion, when a Jew clothes-dealer complained that his little daughter had been "larked" by three other little wretches, who had stolen from her a pair of breeches "his property."

"The Lord Mayer said, that the Jews uniformly put their children to some trade which required no manual labour; and that which they called a general dealer was particularly calculated to deprave the moral character, as it introduced at once a system of lying and fraud."

His Lordship, however, had a sharp fellow to deal with in the person of the complainant Mr. Isaacs; who defended his national calling and alleged propensities by a fair and pertinent retort.

"He denied that his trade was worse than any other; and said that there were even *professions* which acquired for their *honourable* supporters considerable emoluments by *lies*.

There was no denying this; so the Magistrate went on to prove, not that doctors, lawyers, and statesmen were not given to lying, but that Jew salesmen or general dealers must be rogues, because they "asked eighteen pence for what they sold for sixpence." "There, said Lord Peter, "what do you call that?" The Hebrew apparently thought it best to bow to the logical acumen of the Bench, and to leave the Judge with the dulcet impression of having given him a poser.

It is plain that the circumstances of his being *a Jew* had raised a prejudice against Mr. Isaacs in the mind of Sir Peter Laurie. Had the "general dealer" happened to have been a Christian, we should not have been favoured with this opinion *ex cathedra* of the dishonest propensities consequent upon professions not requiring severe manual labour. But all men cannot be "bricklayers and coalwhippers;" and it is rather hard that those who have not had the good luck to be brought up to those veracious callings should be deemed *prime facia* rogues in a court of justice, even although they have the additional misfortune to belong to the race of the circumcised.

We would recommend to Sir Peter, before he again sports his wit against the Hebrews, to peruse a very scarce drama, called the *Merchant of Venice*, in which the author, though he shaped his plot so as to suit the prejudices of the Lauries of his time, yet showed himself in varies passages to be far above them. He will there learn, that Jews laugh when they are tickled, and bleed when they are pricked, and that they have the same "feelings and affections as a Christian has."—*Spectator, July* 20.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE AL-[illegible] GARVES.

It is very curious to observe the variety of opinions which prevail respecting the expedition to the Algarves, conflicting in their nature and perplexing the understanding of every impartial man who is desirous to discover truth in the midst of this confusion of Babel, and conflict of political passions, which at present divide the nations of Europe. This circumstance alone is sufficient to prove the morbid state of society, and the giddy spirit of the two fanatic parties which disturb it, each impeding in his own way the natural course and benefits of civilization. Some consider the expedition as hurtful to the triumph of liberty and legitimacy in Portugal—others see in it a revolutionary propaganda; some only observe it as a military operation—others contemplate it as a political one; some consider it a step towards the consolidation of the peace of Europe—others regard it as a new element to light up a general war; some have confidence—others fear. The Spanish Government, alarmed at every thing, from the consciousness of its own weakness, has already set up its cries and lamentations, comically threatening the Cabinets of England and France. The circumstance of the landing having been effected near its frontier furnished M. Zea with the Quixotic tenet on which he has mounted to combat this windmill; and he has found in Paris, and, I dare say, in London too, many Sanchos, who have fainted at the sight of such a great and terrific danger. *Risum teneatis?* I do not think it, therefore, quite useless to dissipate this phantasmagoria of alarm, and shall thereby render an essential service to the political poltroons of the present day, of which there exist considerable numbers, and whom fear has deprived of their judgment and their health. Fear, and, above all, the fear of war, is at present the main spring of European politics, and which those who are free from it do not fail to turn to their own advantage, as the Pacha of Egypt in Turkey, Russia in Poland, and Austria in Italy. There are some, however, who feign fear to create it in others, whom they afterwards laugh at. But to the point. When the expedition to the Algarves was determined on at Oporto, most of those who recommended it preferred the most distant point for the centre of the government and the forces of the enemy, the more difficulty they would find in succouring it, and the more time would be obtained by General Villa Flor to fortify himself and for the inhabitants, free from the ferocious and despotic yoke of Don Miguel and the terror of the gibbet, to express the faithful sentiment of the Portuguese, for danger when distant does not operate on the multitude. Moreover, it was the wish of Admiral Ponza to pass up the Guadiana with his steame[illegible]oops in front of Beja, which[illegible]better, as the operation would thus have been effected in two provinces at once; but there not being sufficient water in that river, he was obliged to land a Villa Real to avoid showing the enemy any appearance of vacillation or retreat. The landing in that distant part of Portugal has besides the advantage of not leaving the enemy in the rear, and to proceed without risk in the organization and defence of the country, for the Miguelites will naturally retreat and leave the country free. What fault was it of the Constitutionalists that Villa Real was near the Spanish frontier, or that Spain should be afraid of her own shadow? Villa Flor, however, only stopped there the few hours necessary to arrange his means of marching into the interior, and relieve the Spaniards from their unfounded fears; and Palmella wrote immediately to the Governor of Andalusia, to assure him that the subjects of the Queen of Portugal would scrupulously avoid giving uneasiness to the Government of Spain. This ought to clam the alarmists of absolutism—the liberal alarmists, who deserve our charity. These say, "all is lost in Portugal, as Don Pedro has divided his forces;" for the landing in the Algarves is an absurd military operation, conde nued by the principles of the *strategies* of Jomini and the Archduke Charles, and that the Wellingtons, Beresfords, and other modern Turennes, assert this manœuvre to be a great military folly. I say so too, for I do not wish to contend with such athletic opponents. But who ever thought of performing a military manœuvre by landing in the Algarves? What empty head ever conceived the Quixotic idea of conquering a kingdom with 2,500 men? Nobody could ever think of a military operation with so insignificant a force; the object was a political operation, by offering the oppressed Portuguese a *point d'appui*, which might encourage them to declare their sentiments and wishes, and it is evident the more diminutive that force, the more free, genuine, and spontaneous is the expression of those sentiments and wishes. The result has answered the expectations of the Regent acting in the Queen's name. Scarcely had four days elapsed from the landing of Villa Flor, ere the Queen was spontaneously proclaimed in all the towns of the Algarves. Far from resisting, the people showed every where the liveliest enthusiasm, and both the troops and the squadron followed in their movements and took part in the public joy caused by the destruction of the yoke of usurpation and the tyranny of Don Miguel. Who will after this venture to repeat that he is the jewel and the delight of the Portuguese—a most atrocious libel? Who cannot but see in the events of the Algarves that the Portugnese are not yet reduced to the abject condition of base slaves of despotism, and to love the tyrant who oppresses and crushes them? What better proof can be desired of the national will, more free from restraint, more pure and genuine? Palmella, when he resolved to accept this dangerous commission from the Regent, wrote [illegible] friends that he is going [illegible] to see whether the national will would be pronounced in favour of, or against, the Queen, and that, in either case, an end would be put to the vacillation and civil war which has so long desolated Portugal. The moment it was free that will was pronounced, and what has taken place in the Algarves will also occur in every part of the kingdom, as soon as they are in the like circumstances. Will not, then, the events of the Algarves suffice to justify foreign Powers to terminate the political interdict in which Portugal has been so long kept, in consequence of the usurpation, by re-instating their legations to the Government of the legitimate Queen, already recognized *de jure?* Above all, England, to whom the other Powers with common accord leave the initiative in the affairs of Portugal, ought not she to seize this opportunity of terminating a destructive and useless war, so prejudicial to her best interests, both commercial and political?

If the Constitutionalists should completely triumph by their own means without the direct and manifest support of England, does not this Power run the risk of losing the influence she yet holds in Portugal, only among the friends of legal and moderate liberty? Will not such a complete triumph, the forced result of non-intervention, give such a fatal preponderance to an extreme party, who might otherwise endanger the national liberty of Portugal? Who is to restrain the conqueror, and protect the vanquished? This noble distinction belongs to England and to France; but for that purpose not a moment is to be lost. The political and commercial interest of England, as well as humanity, claim an immediate interference of the ancient alley of Portugal to put a stop to the useless effusion of blood, and to a state of things which makes the hardest heart melt. The opportunity may pass, and if lost, the consequences will be fatal, horrible, and irremediable.—*Times, July* 13.

THE GRAND CONSERVATIVE BANQUET.

In order to commemorate the grand concession extorted from, and *per consequence*, the partial triumph obtained over the present Government, the Conservative Pack, resolved that a splendid gasconade should enhance the pleasure of a sumptuous gastranomic entertainment assembled in full force at their kennel on Monday night, when the unexpected success of their scheme was entered, with all due pomp on the journals of the club, and fresh arrangements made for renewed attacks.

[illegible]acious hall in Carlton-[illegible]d old man, Lord El-[illegible]al lagoponos lachry-[illegible] circle of inland [illegible] which adorns [illegible] and *infernalis* [illegible]ess. H[illegible] Lord-[illegible]escent,—and hence this is his favourite place of exhibition, no sooner saw us ushered in, than, drying sparkling ogles, he seized us by the hand, exclaiming "So help him God!"—his constant exclamation, to which all his speeches in the House bear ample testimony,—"he was very glad to see us," and forthwith proceeded to introduce us into the banquetting room at the top of the grand staircase, where, on our entrée, we found Rochester Murray upon his legs.

Unhappily, we were late. The substantials, which were of the most splendid and delectable order, had been removed and King Arthur had taken the chair. He was supported on either side by Gloucester Monk, Bristol Gray, Bath and Wells Law, Ossory Fowler, and St. David's Jenkinson. Vice, Exeter Phillpots. Innumerable scions of Conservativeism were longing in various parts of the room; but all who took an active part in the proceedings were perched at the table, on which the display of wines eclipsed the Phœnician's Oscophoria!

When Rochester Murray had resumed his seat, we ascertained from Ellenbrough that his address was merely the prayer preliminary, at the conclusion of which the slashing hero rose to open the important proceedings of the night. The yell consequent on his rising was electric which having subsided, he addressed them as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I congratulate you all with feelings the most extatic on the signal success of the admirable plot, which has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Let not, however, success paralyse our energies. Coercion, threats, and perseverance will alone enable us to attain our holy object. The Greys are a band of imbecils. Upon that we are all agreed. A great reaction has been effected. This is unquestionable. Rabble popularity is a mere ephemera; yet must we cherish it as our soul's hope, for by that only shall we be enabled to vault again into office. The Raggery clamour now for those whom they sought to destroy. They hail me as their saviour! Me! whom but a few months back they pelted with mud, rotten eggs and decomposed carcases of the feline tribe in the last stage of putrefaction! (Great applause.) What an absolute humbug is mob popularity! yet must we court it to thrive. (Cheers.) The Whigs are paralysed. (Groanings.) What! I say the Whigs are paralysed! (Cheers.) The only clause in their grand church spoliation scheme, which we cared about, they have consented to forego! For the rest, it will effect a greater positive boon, than we *ourselves* should ever have been permitted to confer. (Applause.) It will increase the revenues of the Irish Church between three and four millions! (Here the Bishops simultaneously rose, and taking off their wigs, cheered the noble chairman with every demonstration of excessive joy. The alienable principle which this 147th clause contained has been conceded, and the measure now, with the help of the Coercion Bill, will tend to base the Irish Church upon a surer foundation than ever! (Great applause, which continued for a considerable time.) Now taking this into consideration, the question at issue is, whether it were politic to beat them on this Bill or pass it, and defeat them immediately afterwards? Either can be done. I am satisfied, most easily. Power is sweet. Delay, though dangerous, may increase their odium. Our efforts under any circumstances must not be relaxed. It is therefore, for you, my noble friends, to decide upon the course to be pursued. I am for an immediate attack. However, to the sense of our Holy Alliance, I will yield!—The noble Chairman concluded amidst the most mucilaginous and explificating applause, which continued until the

Earl of Aberdeen rose to explain his own peculiar views respecting the defeat of the Whigs. Having stated that, in his opinion, it ought to be deferred until the next question of Foreign Policy should be brought before the House, the Bishops impatiently exclaimed "No! No!" "No more Miguel schemes! It won't do!" The uproar which hereupon ensued, compelled the Noble Earl to resume his seat, when Exeter Phillpotts rose to call upon St. David's Jenkinson for a stave, which his Lordship, who conceiving nothing to be more charming than *variety* consented to give.—*Satirist, June* 30.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

England and the English, By Edward Lytton Bulwer. Esq., M. P.
2 vols. London, 1833.

THIS work will be read by a much greater number of people than are likely either to relish or appreciate it. The variety of subjects it embraces—the versatility of the author's powers—the fluency and vigour of his style—and the curiosity of the multitude to see how the painter of manners has acquitted himself in the chair of anatomy, will attract a large audience to Mr. Bulwer's lecture upon England. We are not quite sure that the general impression will be satisfactory. He has permitted himself to be too often carried away by special illustrations, and convenient details in a work that professes to generalize the national character. But his task was one of great difficulty. The most arduous thing a man can undertake is to describe that which is most familiar. The fear of wearisome explanations, the apprehension of falling into unconscious prejudices, the quietude in omissions, and the drawback of personal fes lip, which of constitutional delicacy, of moral associm speak—and political prepossessions and connedelivery—combine to strew the path of an enquiring [illegible]anner—the habits, peculiarities, and characteristics of one's own country, with embarrassments and obstacles.

It is not to be expected that any man who writes of England as she is, even let him cast away, as we sincerely believe Mr. Bulwer has done, all private and public influences, emancipating himself, to the best of his strength, from

the trammels of habitual conformity and acquired tastes, can fail to provoke more hostility than he can conciliate agreement. The English, above all people in the world, love to make their own opinion of themselves. It is the privilege of making the opinion to which they cling with such pertinacity, rather than the opinion itself; and we really believe that an Englishman would prefer asserting an opinion which he discredited, for the sake of his right of asserting it, to taking a more exact and just estimate from another. Hence every work upon national character is liable to a resistance in this country, which goes beyond the mere opposition of preformed notions and party dogmas. This obstinacy, or wrong-headedness, or pig-swimming, has not found a niche, in Mr. Bulwer's work; but we suspect that before it gets into a second edition, he will discover good grounds for adding a supplementary chapter on English invincibility. Indeed, it strikes us that the result of his examination of the English character is too flattering. He gives the people high praise for generosity, citing, in proof, their enthusiasm on behalf of Queen Caroline, and the sympathy of the poor inmates of the workhouse towards each other. Now, the former was merely the burst of a political movement, the escape of the pas-sion of the mob; it was no more an evidence of generosity, than it was a defence of guilt; and if it were the one it must have been the other. As to the sympathy in the workhouse, it is merely the re-action of a deep-seated selfishness, taking a shape of pity towards sufferings which constantly come back upon the sympathisers, who look for similar consolation in turn. Rochefaucault says, that we give alms, to wretches and deformed objects merely to relieve ourselves from the sense of pain they cause; and, although there is a most ungracious spirit in the philosophy that centres all good in self, it must be admitted that there is much truth in it, especially in reference to England. We certainly possess more charitable institutions than any country in Europe: but there is more wealth in England than in any country in Europe, and more misery too, and the constant pressure of the one in a great measure forces the benevolent appropriation of the other; and if we take into the account the pride of wealth, which is greater in England than in any other nation on the earth, we may discover the true spring of our ostentatious gratuities. How is it that all productive arts that contribute to pamper our appetites, flatter our luxurious tastes, or supply our wants, are fostered and well-paid in England, while genius alone is an alien on the soil? Mr. Bulwer, who champions the glorious virtues of our disinterestedness, is not insensible to this fact, although he does not derive the same inferences from it that we do.

The respect we pay wealth absorbs the respect we should pay to genius. Literary men have not with us any fixed and settled position *as* men of letters. In the great game of honours, none fall to their share. We may say truly with a certain political economist., "We pay best 1st, those who destroy us, generals; 2d, those who cheat us, politicians and quacks; 3d, those who amuse us, singers and musicians; and, least of all, those who instruct us." It is an important truth noted by Helvetius, that the degree of Public virtue in a state depends exactly on the proper distribution of public rewards. "I am *nothing* here," said one of the most eminent men of science this country ever produced, "I am forced to go abroad sometimes to preserve myself-esteem."

Is this generosity? Is it not rather rank selfishness, that supports with a lavish expenditure all those who fawn upon our vanity, amuse our leisure, afford us means of self-congratulation, or help us to the good things of life, while it suffers men of genius, whose vocation is none of these, to starve? It was well said that France was the best country for a man of letters to live in, England the best to die in.

But it must not be supposed, from this single instance of Mr. Bulwer's erroneous (as we think) appreciation of the English character, that he does not perceive the fallacies and evils that lie so thickly in our social system. In his first book, which is pleasantly inscribed to Prince Talleyrand, he sketches the greatest crime of which an Englishman can be capable—poverty; shadowing forth the dark quality such a state of sentiment is calculated to create. In a country where money is all in all, it is not surprising that men should gradually imbibe a love of security that is incompatible with the loftier emotions of generosity.

In other countries poverty is a misfortune—with us it is a crime.

The familiar meaning of a word often betrays the character of a people: with the ancient Romans virtue signified valour: with the modern, a virtuoso is a collector. The inhabitants of the Tonga Islands, with whom all morals are in a state of extraordinary confusion, have no expression for virtue in a man which is not equally applicable to an axe: they recognise virtue only in what does *them* an evident service. An axe or a man may be the instrument [illegible] each continues to be a good axe [illegible]. With us the word *virtue* is seldom [illegible] of a moral essay; I am not sure [illegible]es not excite a suspicion of some [illegible] signification, something heathen [illegible] distinction to religion. The favourite word is "respectability"—and the [illegible]ning of "respectability" may cer[illegible]ude virtue, but never a decent [illegible] of wealth: no wonder then that [illegible]s to be rich.—

Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.

Through the effects they thus produce on the national character, the aristocracy have insensibly been able to react upon the laws. Poverty being associated in men's minds with something disreputable, they have had little [illegible] in making laws unfavourable to the poor! they have clung without shame to the severities of a barbarous criminal code—to an unequal system of civil law, which almost proscribes justice but to the wealthy—to impressment for seamen—to taxes upon knowledge—and to imprisonment by mesne process. Such consequences may by traced to such levities. The laws of a nation are often the terrible punishment of their foibles.

Again—

I do not say, however, that direct legislation should provide amusement for the poor—but at least it should never forbid it. The very essence of our laws has been against the social meetings of the humble, which have been called idleness, and against the amusements of the poor, which have been stigmatised as disorder. But what direct legislation itself cannot effect, could be effected by the spirit by which legislation is formed. That prejudice of respect for the wealthy, and contempt for the poor which belongs to us, would probably soon close any institutions for popular amusements if established to-morrow; if they were cheap, they would be considered disreputable. In France, the humbler shopkeepers mix in festivity with the peasantry; the aristocratic spirit would forbid this condescension in England (unless an election were going on), and the relaxation being thus ungraced by the presence of those a little their superiors would, perhaps, be despised by the labourers themselves.

This is the supremacy of money in another view—its grinding contempt of the poor. Yet it is not a little curious that, while the lower orders in France are allowed to have free amusements and festive meetings at will, they are restrained from the exercise of the higher right of meeting for public purposes. In England, the lower orders are permitted almost a perfect freedom in political meetings, while they are restrained in their amusements. The consideration of this anomaly, which, however, is capable of solution, would lead us beyond our limits, and we throw it out for the seekers after national contradictions.

In describing the character of the people, Mr. Bulwer takes a wide range of topics, resting upon the most prominent points of the leading subjects through which the enquiry proceeds. On some of the questions thus started, he seems to have decided with more fearlessness than caution. For instance, he defends the existence, not the practice, of the punishment of flogging in the army, for he says that if it be abolished without a complete alteration of our system of military discipline, we must substitute in its stead the punishment of death. We confess we do not see the "must" in the case. Are there no secondary punishments less degrading than flogging? Are there no means, short of the cat-o'-nine-tails, of procuring military obedience? If the English be so greedy of money, why not afflict the national passion by [illegible] the soldier's pay certain trivial acts [illegible] subordination? To sure the majority of the army is composed of Irishmen, who not care about money, but then, are there no methods by which an Irishman could be subdued except that of the lash? In Greenwich Hospital the old veterans who misconduct themselves are punished by having their coats turned inside out, and the shame of that mark of disgrace is found to act with sufficient power. But if the finer feelings are blunted in the ranks, it is of no use to address them when the old soldier retires to his last retreat, to shoulder his crutch and talk of victories past. But Mr. Bulwer's scruples appear to be unreasonable, even if his argument be correct; for, supposing that flogging could not be abolished without effecting a radical reform in our system, why not effect a radical reform? If it did no more service than to elevate the character of the soldier by removing a penalty that destroys his self-esteem, it ought to be adopted.

Mr. BULWER is a friend to emigration, conceiving that the "area of support [in England] is undeniably confined—meanwhile the population increases." The first proposition is fallacious, the second is inevitable. If, instead of supporting the dangerous delusions of the emigration people, Mr. Bulwer were to assist those who desire to see the land cultivated and wealth more equitably spread over the surface, he would soon discover that England could support a much greater population than is ever likely to meet upon her soil. He thinks that the workhouse ought to afford severer work than any other source of employment, hoping thereby to deter the poor from availing themselves of its protection. But does he not see that in this proposal he is sanctioning a new punishment for poverty, instead of finding out a new penalty for the rich who create it? The poor-laws, properly understood, tax the rich for the benefit of the poor: but this ingenious plan would not only tax the rich for making the poor, but punish the poor for being poor.

Some of his sketches of individuals who represent classes are admirable. Every reader will recognize at a glance the truth of this portrait.

But who is this elderly gentleman, with a portly figure? Hush! it is Mr. Warm, "*a most respectable man.*" His most intimate friend failed in trade, and went to prison. Mr. Warm forswore his acquaintance; *it was not respectable.* Mr. Warm, in early life, seduced a young lady; she lived with him three years; he married, and turned her off without a shilling—the connexion, for a married man, *was not respectable.* Mr. [illegible] respectable man; he pays [illegible] —he subscribes to six [illegible] goes to church with all [illegible] day—he is in bed at [illegible] well, all that's ver[illegible] Warm a good father, [illegible] citizen? or is he not a [illegible] scandal, *is not his h*[illegible] is he not unjust, is he not unfeeling? Lord, sir, I believe he *may* be all that; but what then? *every body allows Mr. Warm is a most respectable man.*

Such a character and such a reputation are proofs of our regard for appearances. Aware of that regard, behold a real imitating the metaphorical swindler. See the gentleman, "fashionably dressed," with "a military air," and a prepossessing exterior;" he calleth himself "Mr. Cavendish Fitzroy"—he taketh lodgings in "a genteel situation"—he ordereth jewels and silks of divers colours to be sent home—he elopeth with them by the back way. Mighty and manifold are the cheats he hath thus committed, and great the wailing and gnashing of teeth in Marylebone and St. James's. But, you say, surely by this tradesmen with a grain of sense would be put on their guard. No, my dear sir, no; in England we are never on our guard against "such *respectable* appearances." In vain are there warnings in the papers and examples in the police court. Let a man style himself Mr. Cavendish Fitzory, and have a *prepossessing exterior*, and he sets suspicion at once to sleep. Why not? is it more foolish to be deceived by respectable appearances in Mr. Fitzroy, than by the respectable appearance of Mr. Warm.

Another individual of a class that has recently increased to a most lamentable extent is touched with equal truth.

Mr. Bluff is the last character I shall describe in this chapter. He is the sensible, *practical* man. He despises all speculations, but those in which he has a share. He is very intolerant to other people's hobbyhorses; he hates both poets and philosophers. He has a great love of facts; if you could speak to him out of the multiplication table he would think you a great orator. He does not observe how the facts are applied to the theory; he only wants the facts themselves. If you were to say to him thus, "When abuses arise to a certain pitch they must be remedied," he would think you a shallow fellow—a theorist; but if you were to say to him, "One thousand pauper children are born in London; in 1823, wheat was forty-nine shillings; hop-grounds let from ten to twelve shillings an acre, and you must, *therefore*, confess that, when abuses arise to a certain pitch, they must be remedied?" Mr. Bluff would nod his wise head, and say of you to his next neighbour, "That's the man for my money; you see what a quantity of facts he puts into his speech!"

Facts, like stones, are nothing in themselves; their value consists in the manner they are put together, and the purpose to which they are applied.

Accordingly, Mr. Bluff is always taken in. Looking only at a fact, he does not see an inch beyond it, and you might draw him into any imprudence, if you were constantly telling him "two and two made four." Mr. Bluff is wonderfully English. It is by "practical men," that we have ever been seduced into the wildest speculations; and the most preposterous of li[illegible] theori[illegible] begins his harangues wi[illegible]th —"Now, [illegible] let us look *to the fact*[illegible]."

These portraits are drawn [illegible] the life. We have all the articulations of the features—the curl of the lip—the corner twinkle of the eye—the sudden collapse—the motion of the hands—the colours of the outward man, with his spirit pervading all. There is not a man in England who has walked through the streets with his eyes open that has not met Messrs. Warm and Bluff a thousand times in a week. They are not mere Londoners, for they penetrate every where; and the only difference between the Warms and Bluffs of the large towns, and their shadows in the villages, lies in the different limits of their purses and their spheres.

Another example of English manners will conclude our extracts from this part of the work. Here is a specimen of lady-conversation in England.

The ladies usually resort to some pet phrases that, after the fashion of shorthand, express as much as possible in a word: "What do you think of Lady——'s last novel?"

"Oh! they say 'tis not very natural. The characters, to be sure, are a little overdrawn; and then the style—so—so—I don't know what—you understand me—but it's *a dear* book altogether!—Do you know Lady——?"

"Oh dear yes! *nice* creature she is."

"Very *nice* person indeed."

"What a *dear* horse that is of poor Lord——!"

"He is very vicious."

"Is he really?—*nice* little thing."

"Ah! you must not abuse poor Mrs.——;—to be sure, she is very ill-natured, and they say she's *so* stingy—but then she really is such a *dear*—"

Nice and *dear* are the great To Prepon and To Kalon of feminine conversational moralities.

What a different vocation our women fulfil from that which France assigns to her daughters! In France, women occupy a station of importance; they take a share in the intellectual progress of the time; and even sometimes exercise an influence upon the political genius of the country. In England, they are consigned to the fops and fribbles, and rarely rise above the level of drawing-room insipidity. It is not because they are less susceptible of moral impressions that they are thus depressed in the scale, but that our social system is vainglorious and arrogant. Men of letters as Mr. Bulwer justly observes, are sought and cultivated in the highest circles in France, and they give [illegible]e loftiest sense, a refined tone to conversa[illegible]n; but in England, the aristocracy of birth [illegible]d fashion excludes them from that intercourse [illegible]ich is calculated to embellish and improve the [illegible]cles in which it is encouraged. Hence our [illegible]men, deprived of the advantages of social im[illegible]ovement, are cast un[illegible]ang coteries, in wh[illegible]e place of wit and [illegible]

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT—HIS RECEPTION AT NEW YORK.

(From the New York Mirror.)

[The following letter, from the pen of an accomplished foreigner, was intended solely for the perusal of a London friend, but has been politely handed us for publication.]

LETTER TO A FRIEND IN LONDON.

I wish you were in this country, my dear B. You would have much to learn, and to unlearn. You would be surprised and delighted, although you might miss some of your accustomed luxuries. I have not myself fotgotten you, nor our friends, nor our merry old England; and hallowed in my memory is the recollection of that spot,

> "where Thames is seen
> Gliding between his banks of green,
> While rival villas, on each side,
> Peep from their bowers to woo his tide,
> And like a Turk between two rows,
> Of harem beauties on he goes,
> A lover, loved for ev'n the grace
> With which he slides from their embrace!"

but here are scenes although strangely different, yet of wonderful magnificence, and a people who have been much misrepresented by foreign bookmakers. I am now in New York, staying at the Mansion-house kept by a Mr. Bunker. It is in the lower part of Broadway, a large building not unlike—, where, you remember, we put up together. This Broadway is really a fair street, several miles in length; and although not remarkable for any splendid buildings, (the city hall is a clever thing, surrounded by a small enclosure, termed "The Park") but throngs of well dressed people always occupy the side-walks, and give it a fashionable and happy look. There is, at the southern termination of Broad way, a piece of land fenced off, divided into grass plots, and shaded with pleasant trees. It commands a view next to the bay of Naples. It is, indeed, suprisingly beautiful, and provokes continual exclamations of delight from citizens as well as strangers. Before it and around it stretches the broad bay, studded with islands, and bounded with a bright shore; steamboats, vessels of war, packet ships, sloops, and a great variety of small craft, are for ever gliding over it, giving the scene a striking character of animation. Here on the military parade fire works are exhibited, balloons ascend, and a thousand other little local affairs attract large crowds.

At present the city is all in commotion. It [illegible] quite an era, and a very interesting one, in the history of the town, from the fact, that the venerable President of the Republic is now, for the first time in many years, a visiter. He is a man of extraordinary character, and from his earliest boyhood, has continually grown in popularity, You have heard me before speak of Gen. Jackson, the famous hero of New Orleans—[illegible] tary chieftain—a soldier of cour[illegible]ge and genius, [illegible]rivalled firmness and [illegible]decision—a statesman, prompt, fear[illegible]and energetic. His coming to New York has been for some time a topic of newspaper comment and congratulation, and of drawing-room as well as pot-house and tavern discussion. There is not probably living, a man so popular as this aged chief; his name is in every body's mouth; his pictures, busts, &c., have for many years, crowed the streets and print-shops, windows, parlours, libraries, barber shops, taverns, &c. &c. &c., and, on certain public occasions, he has been time immemorial to the rising generation, represented in the evening on an illuminated transparency, with one warlike hand resting on his unsheathed blade—a tremendous affair by the way, which might have tested the strength of Sir William Wallace—and the other leaning on the flowing mane of a steed of superb outlines and dimensions and so mettlesome, that we fancy the youthful Alexander would not have been as ready to back him as he was to mount Bucephalus.

I do not mean to say that the President has been *universally* popular—no, no; that would be a sad deviation from the custom of republics. There has been against him, as against all others, a party, whose opposition has, probably, rendered the accumulations of his adherents more loud and apparent. Their watch-word is "hurrah for Jackson!" There is not a little curlypated imp of three years old, but will fling up his tattered hat and cry out "hurrah for Jackson;" For years and years this has been the state of the city in reference to their present President, and many measures of his administration have tended to overflow the cup of his popularity, already full. The fact that, under his direction, a dangerous question, which threatened the dissolution of the Union, has been amicably settled, has elevated the general enthusiasm and curiosity beyond all bounds. Besides this, a recent personal insult offered him by a crazy naval officer has shocked the whole country, and all friends and foes, appear equally anxious to make every possible reparation to him, whose grey hairs might have still protected him from actual assault, if no respect was felt for the dignity of the office and the services of the man. Hence you may judge, that on the day of his expected arrival, the streets presented a curious spectacle—There are more than two hundred thousand inhabitants in New York, and, I do believe, the greater part of them thronged toward the place where the celebrated soldier and veteran statesman was expected to land. The scene [illegible] imposing, grand and sublime. It will [illegible] live on the page of history, as one of [illegible] impressive and romantic events [illegible] Fancy, my dear B. a proud, [illegible] houses—trees—fences—all [illegible] titudes all anxious to get [illegible] as he passed from the [illegible] ing, he was receiv[illegible] at the head of h[illegible] old school, [illegible]d with [illegible]

propriate, concise, and pointed speech, and the line of march was taken up through the city. The distinguished visiter rode through the most magnificent street on the continent to his hotel.

The Battery--a large area-was a living mass of human beings-troops, horse and foot, and thousands of citizens—the bay covered with steam boats and other vessels—flags floating—cannon roaring—music swelling on the wind—bursts from the trumpet that made the pulses wild, and over the whole, the cheers and loud acclamations of the crowd. I was well accommodated with a seat at the hotel, which situated, (or as the Americans say, "located,") in the widest part of the street, and where the throng, carriages, carts, stages, gigs, houses and foot passengers, amounted to suffocation, and furnished certainly one of the most impressive sights that I ever beheld. The wide street, through which for hours, the tide of human beings had been rushing steadily with the heavy sound and motion of a strong current, was at length filled and dammed up completely, as far as the eye could reach. Windows, up to the fourth story—nay, the very house tops, and the roofs of the churches, and all the public buildings, were crowded. They were well-behaved folks, and waited patiently, till a troop of horse rode through the vast dense assembly, in order to make way for the principal object of interest, whose arrival had already been announced be the cannon. The trumpeter blew his blast long and loud—the hoofs of the horses rattled over the stones—a passage was at length cleared, only wide enough for two or three horsemen abreast. The President had been much abused—his face, form and health had been caricatured and misrepresented. He had been termed a feeble, sickly, dying old man, and, by some, an "old woman" suffering under the weakness of age and imbecility, and incapable of acting for himself. The excitement at this moment was really intense and it was not allayed by a rumour which flew from lip to lip, that, in crossing from a fort a little out in the bay to the main land, the bridge had given way, and also a covered arch, bearing scores of people, a single moment after the President had passed from beneath it. All the great men in company with him had been precipitated, with numbers of others, into the water—and in the confusion of the moment, it was said that many were dangerously wounded—that some were killed—and that the escape of the President was miraculous. Presently my ears were stunned with the burst of voices which announced that the crowd had caught sight of him. The waving of hats and handkerchiefs, grew nearer, till amid the thousands beneath me that rocked and heaved like a tumultuous sea, I saw a group of officers richly dressed, and among them,—I distinguished by the simplicity of his attire—by his tall commanding form and dignified demeanor—his bare venerable head and calm expression of face—I saw the President himself, mounted—reigning his horse with the air of an accomplished rider, and waving his hat continually, and bowing to the thousands and thousands, who, above, below, and all around, were greeting his course with thundering cheers. Do you not remember a passage in Shakspeare exactly applicable to this?

> "Mounted upon a hot and fiery steed,
> Which his aspiring rider seemed to know,
> With slow but stately pace kept on his course,
> You would have thought the very windows spake,
> So many greedy looks of young and old
> Through casements darted their desiring eyes
> Upon his visage; and that all the walls,
> With painted imagery had said at once,
> Jesu preserve thee! Welcome Bullingbroke!"
> Whilst he, from one side to the other turning,
> Bare headed, lower than his proud steed's neck,
> Bespake them thus—'I thank you, countrymen:'
> And thus still doing, thus he passed along."

There was really in this sight a good deal of the moral sublime. Cincinnatus from his plough could scarcely appear more unassuming than this great man in his plain black dress.

The city is all in excitement on this, as well as on one or two other subjects. A balloon has gone up—and an Indian chief, with his son and a prophet, of the tribe which have been recently conquered by the government, are also in town. The Vice-President, Mr. Van Buren, is also a sojourner,—and some of the Secretaries of the Departments—and yesterday I ran against a gentleman, whom, upon a nearer view, I recoguized as Washington Irving,—and the deuce knows what else there is to ferment the population. What did old Mother Trollope mean by saying that the Americans had no enthusiasm? Why, they are tinder. They burn spontaneously. Eight to ten thousand of them assembled yesterday on the Battery to see a balloon ascend. I am a great friend to balloons—they are so elegant, and airy, and careless—like a fine gentleman or a poet, or a belle, or a butterfly. They tell old things of these inflated machines too. You have heard of the æronaut who ascended with his dog. The parachute was overturned at an indefinite height, and both were precipitated (that is scarcely the word—*overset*) into the air. The man fell, was whirled about for a long time by conflicting currents of wind, and after having been abandoned to his fate for three or four hours, he heard his little dog somewhere near him barking in the air! If I had not seen this story actually printed, I should scarcely believe it. The New York man is a bold fellow—he [illegible]s up really in magnificent style. The in[illegible]n takes place in a fort, (now converted [illegible]ublic ice-cream garden,) on the shore [illegible] The place itself is generally filled, [illegible]urrounding stream, walks, streets, [illegible]pedestrians, carriages, and all [illegible]agine a delicious sunshiny [illegible]lian air—a heaven with [illegible]nd transparent—the [illegible]ound. At length [illegible]cends, and is [illegible]e, till it is [illegible]globe o[illegible]

wall with a beautiful motion—swinging, floating and displaying all the aspiring impulses of an eagle eager for the flight, and scarcely retainable on earth.

The arrangements within are at length completed. The huge mass rises slowly, clearly and free into the air. The car, with its adventurous pilot, is greeted with multitudinous cheers, and off they float upward and away upon the gale—flags waving—huzzas mingling—cannon firing—horses prancing—and the lonely vessel smoothly gliding into the blue and high distance till it fades to a speck. Among the spectators of this scene were Black Hawk and his party. These Indians are great curiosities to me. Nothing makes me more strikingly realize that I am in America—that a broad ocean rolls between you and me. The savages who infest the frontiers of the republic have an idea that the whites comprise no more than a handful of men, and fancy they may be conquered by perseverance. Several of them were conducted on a tour through the country some years since, and of course were astonished. On going back to their people they detailed the wonders they had seen; but such moustrous stories gained no credit—they were for some time the objects of ridicule and persecution, till at length, in self defence, they recanted. It is the desire of the government that the present chief may see and judge for himself of the extent of the people with whom they presume to war.

The President was also on the ground at the hour for the ascension of the balloon. He was, as before, ever greeted with acclamations, and continues to be the victim of reports. One paper says, "A story has become very current, that President Jackson intends uniting himself to a very amiable and accomplished lady in Connecticut, and that the nuptials are to be celebrated during his present visit. We presume the story like many similar reports, is without the least foundation in truth." Another announces that "among other tokens of respect which will be shown to the President and Vice-President, about *five thousand* of the fairest of the fair unmarried, and young, elegantly dressed in white, will join in a procession to meet and greet them on their arrival in Lowell in the State of Massachusetts.

Here is a specimen of the enthusiasm with which his words are observed and reported, from one of the newspapers:—

"When the President appeared on the balcony of the city-hall and witnessed the countless multitudes of well-dressed, orderly, citizens, who had assembled to do honor to the first magistrate of the republic, and to testify the reverence and affection so well due to the public services and the individual character of the incumbent—when he heard the long rolling thunders of their enthusiastic cheering—he felt that it was to their noble and happy institutions, that this people were doing honor, and were thus giving the most sincere of all pledges of their endearing attachment to, and worthiness of such high advantages. His forgetfulness of self and his singleness [illegible] the comm[illegible] were ne[illegible] my fri[illegible] [illegible]ayed thus in the half unconscious remark which fell from his lips, as the magnificent scene presented itself before him. Turning to Governor Marcy, with a quivering lip, but a brightening eye, he said—*Nullification will never take root* HERE. Even at that moment the proudest and dearest to himself in all his life time, he could think only of his country and its welfare."

As for myself I have witnessed the entrance into cities of victorious generals and the coronations of kings, but I never saw a sight presenting such a striking example of the moral, sublime, as the entrance into New York of that tall old man, in simple attire, with his grey, uncovered head, bending to the salutations of his countrymen—Your's sincerely, dear B.

F. A. K.

[The editors of the National Intelligencer justly remark that Miss Kemble has acquired, in this spirited sketch of the scene before her, and of her own sensations at beholding it, higher claims than her mere professional ability, though universally acknowledged, could have given her to the respect and esteem of the American Public.]

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS

To the President, on Bunker Hill, with the President's Reply

Mr. PRESIDENT,—I have been directed, by the Committee of Arrangements on behalf of themselves, of their fellow citizens, and of the vast multitude here assembled, to bid you welcome to the ancient town of Charlestown, and its famous heights.

The inhabitants of a small and frugal community, we cannot, like our brethren of the metropolis and of the other great cities through which you have passed, receive you in splendid mansions and halls of state—but here, sir, upon the precious soil once moistened with the best blood of New England; with nothing above us but the arch of Heaven, we tender you the united, respectful, and cordial salutations of our ancient town.

There are many interesting historical recollections connected with this immediate neighbourhood, which I will not take up your time in recounting, I will only say that on yonder gentle elevation, the first company of the settlers of the Commonwealth, a little more than two centuries ago, laid the foundations of the ancient colony of Massachusetts—and upon the hill on which we are now assembled, upon the very spot, on which we stand,—on the 17th June, 1775,—beneath the thunder of the batte[illegible] ries from the opposite heights of Boston, fro[illegible] the vessels of war in the bay beneath us, an[illegible] from the head of the columns of the advancin[illegible] ar[illegible] of f[illegible]and chosen British troops [illegible] Charlestown wa[illegible] steeple, roof and [illegible]ntry, was crowd[illegible]

ed with anxious spectators of the dreadful drama)—Prescott, Putnam, Stark and their gallant associates bravely fought, and Warren, with his heroic comrades, nobly fell, in the cause of American Independence. You, Mr. Secretary Case may well cherish the memory of that day, for your father bore his share in its perils and its glory. Stark's regiment, where he fought, was stationed not very far from the spot where you stand.

We bid you, Mr. President, who, like those our fathers, have exposed your life in the cause of your country, and more favoured than they have been, permitted to enjoy the fruit of your toils and dangers,—we bid you welcome to the precious spot. Most of those, who have preceded you in the chief magistracy,—Washington, Adams, Monroe, and your immediate predecessor have trod it before you:—and but a few years since, the Nation's Guest, the great and good Lafayette, made his pilgrimage also to the same venerable precincts. To you, sir, who, under Providence, conducted the banners of the country to victory, in the last great struggle of the American arms, it must be Peculiarly grateful to stand upon the spot immortalized as the scene of the first momentous conflict.

We have thought it might not be unwelcome to you, to possess some joint memorial of these two eventful days, and such an one I now hold in my hands;—a grape shot dug up from the sod beneath our feet, and a cannon ball from the battle field of New Orleans, brought from the enclosure, within which your head quarters were established. They are preserved in one casket—and on behalf of the citizens of Charlestown. I now present them to you, in the hope that they will perpetuate in your mind, an acceptable association of the 17th of June 1775, and the 8th of January, 1815:—the dates of the first and last great battles fought under the American standard.

The designate, in all coming time the place of the first of these eventful contests, the gratitude of this generation is rearing a majestic monument on the sacred spot. We invite you, Sir, to ascend it, and to behold from its elevation a lovely scene of town and country;—a specimen not unfavorable of this portion of the great republic, whose interests have been confined to your care as chief magistrate of the United States. We rejoice that you have taken an opportunity of acquiring a personal knowledge of its character. Less fertile than some other portions of the Union, its wealth is in its population, its institutions, its pursuits,—its schools and its churches. We doubt not you will find in your extensive journey, that the great springs of its prosperity are in harmony with the interests and welfare of every other part of our common country.

The spot on which we are gathered, is not the place for adoration. Standing over the ashes of men, who died for liberty, we can speak no language but tha[illegible] address to the Chief Ma[illegible] of freemen. In an [illegible] the Chief Magistrate of the United States, there is no room for one word of compliment or flattery. But with grateful remembrance of your services to the country;—with becoming respect for your station, the most exalted on earth!—and with Unanimous approbation of the firm, resolute, and patriotic stand which you assumed, in the late alarming crisis of affairs, in order to preserve that happy union under one constitutional head,—for the establishment of which those streets were wrapped in fire and this hill was drenched in blood;—with one heart and one voice;—we bid you welcome to BUNKER-HILL.

To the foregoing Address the President made the following reply:—

SIR.—For the kind reception you have given me, in behalf of the citizens of Charlestown, and for the friendly sentiments expressed on this occasion, I return you my sincere thanks.

It is one of the most gratifying incidents of my life, to meet my fellow-citizens upon Bunker-Hill, at the base of that Monument, which their patriotism is erecting; and upon the sacred spot hallowed by so many interesting recollections: A spot rich in the various national objects which it present to view, and richer still in the associations, moral and historical, which belong to it.

The earlier incidents of the revolution;—the high toned patriotic declarations;—the stern determination to meet the coming events, and the vigorous preparations to resist them successfully;—the great battle, which opened the revolutionary contest, whose full results upon human institutions are yet to be disclosed, and in which,—if your sacred Mount was lost, and if your devoted town was consumed,—imperishable glory was acquired;—the services, the sacrifices, and the sufferings of this generous and enlightened state, and the memory of the renowned men she has furnished for the field and the cabinet; all these recollections crowd upon the mind, and render this one of the high places, where the American citizen will ever repair, to contemplate the past and indulge in the anticipation of the future.

And when to all these are added your moral, social, literary, and religious institution,—your happpy equality of condition,—your charitable establishments,—your foundations for education,—the general diffusion of knowledge,—your industry and enterprize;—and when we reflect that most of this is common to the New England states, you may well be proud of your native land, and our country may be proud of New England.

I have seen much to admire and emulate—[illegible] regret;—and if my journey [illegible] other result to myself, I [illegible]d, by witnessing this fair [illegible]nfort; and by finding, [illegible] rated the moral and [illegible]e eastern portion of [illegible]earn, that I had not [illegible]eak of the personal [illegible]nnot. But the im-

pression is on my heart; it will only leave me when life departs.

I accept with gratitude the interesting relics you have presented to me. I am sure I speak the sentiments of my fellow soldiers upon the plains of New Orleans, when I say, that to be associated with the memory of that band of patriots, who fought with Warren, when he sealed his principles with his life, is the highest meed of praise which our country would bestow. I am sensible that we owe it to a too partial estimate of our services. It was my good fortune on that eventful day, to lead an army composed of American citizens, appreciating the value of the prize they contended for, and determined upon exertions proportioned to its magnitude;—and it was theirs to expel a superior force, and to preserve an important section of the Union.

Accept, Sir, for yourself, my acknowledgements for your personal kindness.—*Boston Courier, June* 29.

MISCELLANEA.

Some curious disclosures took place yesterday in the Privy Council in the case of the Deccan prize-money, which will lead to much discussion hereafter. We may venture to say this much now, that it will be necessary for the Duke of Wellington to explain how he came to write a letter containing a statement with respect to one of the claimanes, and at a subsequent period another letter of the very same date, contradictory of that statement. His Grace might not have been aware, when he wrote the second letter at a period subsequent to its date, that the first had been preserved; but, making every allowance for the want of memory of his Grace, how will he explain the circumstance that the statements in the two letters are diametrically opposed to each other?—*Morning Chronicle.*

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Digby, according to club-house report, is likely to be the successor of Vice-Admiral Sir John Pool Beresford, the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, whose command will expire on the 30th instant. The naval command on the Irish station, held by a flag-officer, has been abolished, thereby saving 2,190*l.* per anuum.

By letters received from St. Petersburg today, we learn that a plot had been entered into by some Polish exiles to assassinate the Emperor of Russia; a circumstance which, whether we contemplate the general uncertainty of the imperial in the north, or the actual grounds of revenge which are felt by the Poles, is not very surprising. The plot, however, was discovered, and great anxiety, says the court paper, prevails to adopt precautions for the protection of the Emperor, in his visits to the frontier towns.

The fav[illegible]ble re[illegible] expediti[illegible]arable [illegible]ception w[illegible]ich the recent [illegible]ion obtained in the south of Portugal, appears to have stimulated Don Miguel to extraordinary exertion. The United Kingdom steamer has been purchased for 16,000*l.*, and the Lord of the Isles, recently in the service of Don Pedro, and the Thames, are reported to have been chartered at an expense of 70*l.* per day each; but the charter has been subsequently cancelled, as the parties could not effect an insurance, although they offered a premium of 20*l.* per cent.

A DOC-MATICAL JUDGE.—When St. James Parke was last at Stafford, he was engaged on a heavy cause which had occupied the Court for some hours, and towards the finish of which, and as he was about to charge the Jury, a dog set up a loud howling just under his lordship, who immediately desired one of the officers of the Court to turn out the unruly animal. The man on whom the duty devolved, observing a dog in another part of the Court, and conceivig that to be the one alluded to, was in the act of expelling the intruder, when his Lordship accosted him thus:—"Officer, you mistake—this is the *defendant*, just by Mr. Talfourd. *That* dog is a remarkable well-behaved quiet animal. I have had my eye upon him from the commencement of the trial, and he has never once opened his mouth or attempted to behave disrespectfully to the Court."—*Satirist, June* 2.

A laughable circumstance occurred at Quintin Dick's one day last week. A sailor, rather half seas over, called at his house, and asked to see the honourable gentleman, and was, after a short time, admitted to an audience. "I understand," cried Jack, "that your name is Quintin Dick?" "It is so," replied Dick. Then give us your fist, my old boy," continued the sailor, "for my name is Dick Quinten, and we must have a glass together."—*Ibid.*

SKETCH OF MR. STANLEY.—Nature can scarcely be said to have been bountiful to this gentleman, and he certainly seeks not to supply her niggardliness by the aid of art. He is the worst dressed man in either House of Parliament; and that is saying not a little. His coat and waistcoat seem as though they had been originally constructed for some thrifty tradesman, who was curious about duration rather than appearance, and were recently rescued from an old clothes shop; and the trousers look as if they had been fashioned [illegible] saw! The expression of the counte[illegible] strangers at least, repulsive. It [illegible] note ill health and bad temper. The [illegible] contracted. There is, besides, an in[illegible] the eye, and in the black and nervou[illegible] is singularly unpleasing; but hear hi[illegible] witness the force of his language and [illegible] the over-mastering energy of his m[illegible] readiness of his reply, and the [illegible] courag[illegible] with which he flings himself into the encounte[illegible] —and you will not hesitate to pronounce him the very topmost Whig of all his time.—*Age.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETOR by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. [illegible] Church-lane, where all communications addre[illegible] the EDITOR, are received.

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This work will b
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CHOICE G

BECK AND CO. have
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Herrings in Kegs, Red do. in Jars, i
ful preservation, Europe salted Ox To
Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jams an
lies of sorts, Chinsurah Segars, fine
gal Table Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Sa
dennes, &c. &c. All of recent importatio
and moderately priced, especially for CASH,
to ensure speedy sales.

Forbes Street, 13th December, 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 7th December, 1833.

FOR SALE—No. 12 of the QUARTER-L ARMY LIST. Price, rupees 3.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1834, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 7th December, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.. 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

POONA RACES FOR 1833.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—Plate of Rs. 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 5 G. Mohurs each, for all Horses that have never won. 8st. 7lb. Heats 1½ miles.

Capt. Mansfield's ..... Stick to it ...1 1
Mr. Fitz Patrick's, ... Lancaster ...3 3
Mr. Norcey's ..... Zoe Mon.....2 2

1st Heat was well contested and won by *Stick to it* in 3. 8.

2d Heat won in hand by *Stick to it*. Time, 3 11

SECOND RACE.—Hunter's Plate of Rs. 250 from the Fund, with 2 G. M. each added. 11st. 7lb. Gentlemen Riders 2½ miles. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400.

Mr Bacon's, ... Shavajh ... 1
Capt. Daly's ..... Rainbow ... 2
Captain Billamore's ... Butterfly... 3

Shavajh led all round and won handsomely in 5 34.

A. URQUHART,
Secretar

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Stock, Queen's Royals from Poonah.
Ensign Johnston, 10th Regt. N. I. from Asseghur.
Surg. J. Richmond, M. E. from Nagpoor.
Assist. Surg. McMorris, from Broach.

DEPARTURES.

Col. H. Sullivan, to Poonah.
Capt. M. Law, Artillery to Ahmednugger.
Assist. Surg. J. Cunningham, H. Artillery to Deesa.
Assiss. Surg. Charles Ducat, to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. None since our last.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 7.—Ship Royal George, William Wilson, Master, to Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.—Melville and Imogene.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOPS OF WAR.—Coote, and Clive.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP.—Hastings.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL.—Aurora.
FREE TRADERS.—Sir Edward Paget, Frances, William, Eliza, Parkfield, Undaunted, Marquis of Hastings, Princess Charlotte, Lady Raffles, Hero of Malown, and Egyptian.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Discovery, Kusrovie, Charlotte, Ann, Lowjee Family, Hydross, Golconda, Charles Forbes, Abgarus, Agnes, Clairmont, Cornwallis, Futtah Hulbaree, Mamoody, Mecca, Elizabeth, Shaw Byramjee, Anne Baldwin, and Caledonia.
[illegible]—Henry Clay.
[illegible]—Ceres
[illegible]—Aguia.
[illegible]—La France.
THE IMAUM'S SHIP.—Caroline.

VESSELS LOADING.

[illegible]day, for New York. Sir Ed. Paget, for London, [illegible]es, for Cowes. Parkfield, for Liverpool. Mamoodee, and Hydross, for Macculla. Eliza, and Golconda for Bengal. Clairmont, for Bushire.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 11th DECEMBER, 1833.

We have been requested to state that Mr. Wolff will give a lecture in the Town Hall this

The [illegible]
The [illegible]
The [illegible]
The Earl [illegible]
The Viscount [illegible]
The V[illegible]
The Lord C[illegible]
The Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge.
The Right hon. Sir Jas. Graham.
The Right hon. Henry Ellis
The hon. Robert Clive.
The hon. M. Stuart Elphinstone.
The hon. Arthur Cole.
Sir Watkin William Wynn, bart.
Sir Robert H. Inglis, bart.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart.
Sir Robert Campbell, bart.
[illegible]Admiral Adam.
Admiral Campbell.
Colonel Wm Alston.
C. G. Remington, Esq.
Colonel Hull.
W. B. Bayley, Esq.
Colonel Houston, C.B.
Francis Warden, Esq.
F. Fortescue, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel Paisley. C.B.
Colonel M. Shawe.
Lieut.-Colonel Barnwell
Major Graham.
Wm. Telford, Esq.

Resolved,—That the following letters now [illegible] from the Marquis of Wellesley, the Duke of [illegible]lington, and Sir H. Worsley, to different gentle[illegible] of the Meeting on the subject of it, be inserted [illegible] these proceedings:—

from the Marquis of Wellesley to Colonel Shaw[illegible]

Marble Hill, June 14, 1833.

My dear Colonel,—I shall be very happy to avail myself of any opportunity of expressing my respect and affection for the late Sir John Malcolm.

His eminent public services, and excellent private virtues, entitle his memory to my sincere respect; and his grateful and constant attachment to me, will be ever remembered by me with indelible affection.

Always, my dear Colonel, yours sincerely.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Shawe.

From the Duke of Wellington to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.

London, 13th June, 1833.

My dear Sir,—I have received your note respecting a Monument to the memory of our friend Sir John Malcolm. I will, with great pleasure, contribute to erect a monument; and I fully consent to your making such use of my name as you may think proper, in order to promote the object in view for which I will give every assistance in my power.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

From Sir Henry Worsely to N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.

7th June, 1833.

Relying on the kindness with which you have always received my occasional communications, I am anxious to give expression to the impulse of sorrowing sympathy, which all who are interested in the reputation and welfare of the East India Company, must feel for the loss it has sustained by the untimely death of Sir John Malcolm, by whom the real interests of our Eastern Empire have been so beneficially pourtrayed and promoted, and the character of the Service exalted, leaving us to mingle with grief for his loss, the additional regret that the sad event has perhaps been hastened by the excitement and anxiety which engaged his ardent mind at this important crisis of the fate of the Company, and of that mighty Empire, which, under the special favour of Providence, it has established in Asia. I trust and hope such pre-eminent merit and distinguished service will not be allowed to pass silently into the tomb, without some memorial of public approbation on the part of our constituted authorities, and some testimony of individual gratitude, admiration, and respect for such eminent talents and meritorious services.

Should any thing of this sort be proposed by influential friends, to which I could in any way contribute, I should be proud and happy to do so by every means in my power.

(Signed) H. WORSLEY.

Resolved,—That the Committee be empowered to add to their numbers. That the proceedings of the Meeting be lithographed, and that copies be transmitted to the friends of the late Sir John Malcolm, requesting them to assist in promoting the object proposed by all means in their power.

Resolved,—That the present be considered the proceedings of a private meeting of the friends of the late Sir John Malcolm; and that, at a meeting hereafter to be held, it shall be determined if immediate publicity shall then be given to them.

Resolved,—That a Meeting be held at the house of the Right hon. Lord Clive, on the 1st July next, at 2 o'clock.

At an Adjourned Meeting, held on the 1st July, at the house of the Viscount Clive, Hill [illegible]ley Square.

The Right Hon. Viscou[illegible]

RESOLVED,—That to pe[illegible] of the public services an[illegible] Sir John Malcolm, a sta[illegible]ed in Westminster Ab[illegible]

That a Committ[illegible]

[illegible] with [illegible] which [illegible] letters. [illegible] no long[illegible] a commun[illegible] be mad[illegible] the comm[illegible] upon the resour[illegible] their disposal for the purpose of furthering their views.—It only remains to be seen what the result of the efforts in Bengal will be; and whether the Bombay plan may not after all be forwarded without the assistance which has been looked for from Calcutta.—Upon the first point we observe that Captain Johnston has just come forward with some remarks in a letter to the editor of the Bengal Hurkaru, in which he appears to be by no means so sanguine as we were led to believe, with regard to the advantages of steaming in rough weather. He observes for instance that "a vessel having to go round Ceylon will be exposed to heavy seas and strong currents which, if they do not entirely prevent her advance, will at least subject her to much straining and delay." The long continued steaming, too, which must take place between Socotra and Galle, he observes "cannot be performed by any but the most powerful and least speedy steamers." In consequence of these obstacles he still proposes, as he did at first, to make Cochin the starting point for the Bengal steamer, and to have the packets conveyed overland to Madras, and then again by steam to Calcutta. Of the merits of his scheme we shall say nothing, as there appears to be but little probability of its ever being carried into effect; but, based as it is upon thorough experience of the difficulty of steaming over long distances without stopping, and coinciding precisely, as that experience does, with the opinion Captain Wilson has expressed on the same subject in his pamphlet, we regard it as almost conclusive against the Calcutta plan.—Nothing, however, we firmly believe, will convince the committee at that Presidency of their errors, until they shall have been rendered manifest by the loss of their funds—an event which, according to Captain Johnson, is likely to take place sooner even than we anticipated, notwithstanding the favorable terms agreed to by the Bengal Government; for he estimates the cost of coals, for four voyages to Suez by the Forbes, at no less rupees 1,20,000.—Supposing therefore that the Calcutta Steam fund should amount to a lakh and a half of rupees, as Government are to have the postage by the steamer, it will still be insufficient to keep up a communication with home for more than a year and a half, even should the difficulty of steaming round Ceylon prove to be inconsiderable.

With regard to the other point we mention-viz, the possibility of going on with [illegible]ombay plan under existing circumstances, [illegible]ot entertain a doubt, though some delay [illegible]navoidably take place from the with-[illegible]he Calcutta committee. We [illegible]

[illegible]s, owing [illegible]es not appear to [illegible] excess of cultivation, but probably [illegible] former population to the proximity of the gold mines, which merit a brief description.

About sixty yards from the deserted hut which consisted our "*Serai*," nearer the mountain, is a house almost concealed by the sloping ground on which it stands, inhabited by six or seven Chinese miners, and immediately in front of it is a gold mine. This place is called *Batang Moring*. The mine is nearly exhausted; it is situated on the flat marshy ground at the foot of the slope on which the Chinese house stands; in length it measures about ten yards, by four in breadth; and six or seven feet in depth.

It is filled with muddy water, which is drained off by a simple bamboo hydraulic apparatus somewhat resembling the Indian *Pukotah*. The miners descend for the purpose of digging out the metallic earth, by means of rude ladders formed of the notched trunks of trees; a Chinese, who had embraced Muhammedanism, went through the process, which is extremely simple: having dug out a quantity of the earth, which consists of course sand, greyish clay and white pebbles, among which crystals of quartz are found, and greenish stones, he placed it in a shallow funnel-shaped vessel of wood, and carried it to a stream of water, conducted by two narrow channels close to the mine

The water, falling from a height of about a foot washes away the lighter earthy particles and clay, assisted by the rotatory motion of the miner's hand. This done, he carefully picks out the stones and other refuse too large for the water to carry off, whilst the gold dust, in minute portions, sinks to the narrow bottom of the vessel, from which it is extracted, carefully washed, and laid by to be made up into small bags each containing one *bunkal*, (1½ oz. tr.)

The gold of Ophir, though small in quantity is as fine as that of *Pahang* in quality, being estimated at ninety touch. A gentleman of the Madras Medical Establishment, to whom I showed the chrystals and earth, is of opinion that the latter is the debris of the granite forming the summit; the white masses appear[illegible] be felspar in a decomposed state; the crystals are quartz, and the small grains in the earth also quartz. The gold found in it he supposes to be washed down from the mountain as the rock became disintegrated.

The Chinese showed me a specimen [illegible] tum of clay of a greenish grey colour [illegible] which gold is never found; this is t[illegible] the present mine which they int[illegible] open another a few paces dis[illegible]

The Chinese affirm th[illegible] produce monthly more[illegible] This is probably [illegible] tribute is exacted [illegible] dollar monthly[illegible] the pe[illegible]

[illegible] of
[illegible], and
[illegible]ent year
[illegible]e expence
[illegible]lishment was
[illegible] the national debt,
[illegible]87,000*l.* At pre-
[illegible] establishment was
[illegible]actual expense of the
[illegible]28,351,000*l.* The dif-
[illegible] amount paid for interest
[illegible]erefore, was 2,900,000*l.*; but
[illegible] of expenditure between the
[illegible]the present year was only about
[illegible]hatever apparent reduction there
[illegible]om the reduction of the Four
[illegible]per Cents., for which no thanks
[illegible] to any ministers. (Hear, hear.)
[illegible]ly asserted, and would be ready
[illegible]onstrate, that the whole reduction
[illegible]e general expenditure since the year
[illegible] did not exceed 100,000*l.* The taxes which
[illegible] proposed to reduce in 1821 had been since
[illegible]duced, and he now felt himself in a situation
[illegible]o propose the reduction of another description
[illegible] of taxes, which he knew to be most partial,
unjust, and expensive in the collection—he
meant the house and window taxes. (Cheers.)
He saw no reason now why those taxes
should not be reduced, and why the
expenditure should not be brought down
to the scale of 1792, or very near it. He
was for reducing the taxes of the excise, for
taking off all taxes on the raw material, and for
putting an end to all monopolies, and particu-
larly to the monopoly of the corn laws. When
these things were done this country would bear
its burdens contentedly, but not till then.
(Hear.) It was the duty of that House to look
to every shilling of the public money which was
paid to persons who did not merit it. (Hear.)
Parliament had a right tomorrow to reverse any
or all of the grants of public money made to in-
dividuals who had performed no services. Could
he say that it was right to destroy the widow
and distrain her bed in order to extort from her
payment of the house tax, when a portion of the
taxes thus extorted was paid to those who had
no claims on the public? (Hear.) In his opi-
nion the whole list of pensions and sinecures
should be swept away, unless when they had
been earned by public services. (Hear, hear.)
When he considered the complaints that came
from all parts of the country, as to the measures
taken to extort taxes, he really felt that the
members of that House had much to answer
for in suffering the session to go by without
such enquiry as he had referred to.

Lord ALTHORP was not able to follow his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) through all his figures; but, comparing the present amount of expenditure with the amount of the same branches in 1820, it appeared quite clear to him that a reduction had taken place to the amount stated by his hon friend (Mr. S. Rice.) His hon. friend (Mr. Hume) said it was vain to talk of a reduction of a taxation when the revenue was at the same amount. In consequence of the taxes being reduced, persons were the better able to consume articles which continued to be taxed and in that way the revenue might continue to keep up to a certain amount, but yet the public would be very materially relieved from the pressure of taxation. (Hear, hear.) He fully concurred with those who thought that no pension or sinecure should be granted in future without adequate public services; but when he recollected that those pensions were granted by the competent authorities at the time of the grant, and that those who received them, in many instances, depended on the receipt for their livelihood, he thought it would not be right for Parliament now to abolish them.

Mr. A. BARING said that if the hon. member for Middlesex could show him one single instance where the public money was bestowed without service, he would concur with him in abridging that expense for the future. (Hear.) It was his opinion that the great officers of state were by no means overpaid, nor could they be abridged any further in their salaries with safety to the country.

Mr. ROBINSON said, it was the unanimous opinion of the House that the present government had, since their accession to power, administered the public money with the greatest regard to economy, consistent with a due observance of faith towards individuals; and, indeed, generally speaking, the ministers had completely redeemed the pledges of reduction of expenditure which they made on entering into office. But what he objected to was the mixing up of the question of sinecures with that of necessary expenditure.

Sir R. PEEL said, as the present mot[illegible]
veyed no censure on the present govern[illegible]
and proposed to take no tax off, he must re[illegible]
it as of a general tendency, and as such he[illegible]
dedly objected to it. With respect to sinec[illegible]
he must say that he was of opinion the d[illegible]
gone by when public services could be thu[illegible]
warded. As soon as the present vested inter[illegible]
in sinecures were void by the death of their [illegible]
sessors, they would cease for ever; and why
Because the public had provided other means t[illegible]
his Majesty for rewarding the public servants—
that of superannuation pensions.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG had never before witnessed [illegible]
in that House a conduct so manifestly absurd
and pernicious to the public interest as in the
motion now before the House. They had been en[illegible]

[illegible]dang Battu the
the mountain side wa[illegible]
surface of the rock is in[illegible] by numerous
creepers, which formed a sort of rope ladder
we were glad to avail ourselves of. Here we
rested a short time, enjoying the extensive
prospect this elevated situation afforded. Leav-
ing *Padang Battu* far below, stands on *Pera-
dap's* summit a bluff rock named *Battu Seram-
bi*, which signifies "*the rock of the porch.*"

The rock was first mistaken for the peak it-
self, but on arriving at the bushy platform that
crowns *Serambi's* mossy head, Ophir still stood
before us, nearer, but steeper and as lofty ap-
parently as ever. A short decent brought us
to the bottom of the third and last ascent, viz.
Gunong Ledang. The trees here are of a stunt-
ed and venerable appearance, being for the
most part covered with moss and linches, a
thin carpet of which barely conceals the primi-
tive rock beneath; we had lost sight here of
animals larger than the smaller reptiles that
creep among the decayed vegetable matter
beneath our feet.

After passing *Gunong Tande*, the first as-
cent, elephants' tracks, which were there nu-
merous, were no longer visible. The solitary
scream of that singular caricature on the hu-
man species, the "*Oonka*," and the note of
the bird *Selanas* on Mount *Paradap*, were
the last sounds of animal life the forest yield-
ed.

After a short scramble, in which we were
obliged in some places to draw ourselves up by
the trees and roots, we attained the summit,
from which we caught hasty glimpses through
the rolling cloud, fast clearing away, of a mag-
nificent prospect beneath. To the southward
the states of *Segamat* and *Muar*; to the north-
west the mountains of *Rumbowe* and *Serime-
nanti*; and to the north-east *Jompole* and part
of *Pahang*, celebrated for its gold. Turning
westwards lay the ruins of the ancient church
of St. Paul's, on the flag-staff hill at Malacca,
and part of the town itself; its bight and the
sea coast from Mount Formosa to *Salengore*,
the glittering and placid surface of the water
enamelled with numerous verdant islets. The
view inland presented a vast amphitheatre of
[illegible] (with here and there slight bare
patches of *sawa* and pasture land,) thrown into
various shades and tints by the rays of a setting
[illegible].

[illegible]he extreme apex of the mountain is formed
[illegible] of greyish granite, surrounded by
[illegible]g on a strip of table ground about
[illegible] by ten broad, on which grow
[illegible]ees, a few of the fir kind, some
[illegible] shrubs, among which are
[illegible]*Samoot*, the *Russam* and
[illegible]ere unable to tell the
[illegible]never having seen
[illegible] flashing

[illegible] to
[illegible]nsee,
[illegible] Steam
[illegible] intended
[illegible] a benefit upon the[illegible]ective ter-
[illegible]ies, can it be the same whether Bombay
[illegible]s to be the point or whether Calcutta or Ceylon
[illegible]s now to be considered as the established
route. In conclusion we would really wish our
talented cotemporaries of Calcutta would ex-
plain in language suited to our humble com-
prehensions, how they intend to reconcile the pre-
[illegible]t propositions of the Calcutta Committee
[illegible]the old fashioned principle of plain dealing
[illegible]f common honesty.—*Mofussul Akhbar*,
[illegible]*ber* 16

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JULY 16.

TAXES AND SINECURES.

Mr. RUTHVEN moved, "that the reduction of taxation and the diminution of the public burdens by every attention to economy, are objects of paramount importance, and that in justice to the people who pay taxes, all sinecure places should be abolished throughout the British empire."

Mr. SPRING RICE said, the late and present administrations had succeeded in reducing the ordinary estimates by 798,000*l.* more than the hon. member for Middlesex thought it was possible to the reduce them in June 1821. The expences on the collection of the revenue they had in like manner reduced 111,033*l.* lower than the honourable member had thought it possible to reduce them. He denied that they had abolished only the smaller offices. Compared with the offices abolished by the Duke of Wellington, the average value of each was as follows:—those with which his grace had dealt averaged 116*l.* a-year, while those reduced by the present government averaged 256*l.* a-year. The salaries of the higher offices were, when the present government came in, 315,649*l*; and they were now but 166,745*l.* In the diplomatic service also a saving of 50,000*l.* had been effected; making the reduction amount in the whole to 199,000*l.* a-year, or two-fifths of the amount of all the salaries. When the present government came into office, the colonial charges amounted to 572,800*l.* An actual saving had since been effected in the civil expenditure amounting to 133,917*l.*, and a prospective saving would take place of 90,000*l* more, making a total saving of 224,000*l.*, and reducing the civil expenditure from 572,000*l.* to 348,000*l.* The actual and present reduction upon this branch was 23 per cent., and the eventual reduction would be 39 per cent. These reductions were important, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but also as they curtailed the patronage of the crown. An actual saving had been made in the customs of 31,439*l.*, and a prospective one was in progress which would bring the amount of the reduction to 76,490*l.* In the excise, the total decrease, including reduced salaries and retired and superannuation allowances, was 145,000*l.*; and with respect to the excise, a commission of inquiry was now sitting, at the head of which was Sir H. Parnell. Of the three millions which had been saved, every single shilling had been devoted to the reduction of taxation, and no part applied to bolster up an artificial system of finance in the shape of a sinking fund, or to any other purpose of which the country would have a right to complain. With regard to sinecures, the government had no disposition to maintain them. Let the hon. member point out any that could be abolished, and he would be prepared to meet him. But he did not think that the government ought to abolish offices in which there was vested right.

Mr. H. L. BULWER thought that 40,000*l.* [illegible] from the expenses of
[illegible]ors.
[illegible]ite certain that the
[illegible]fied till the direct
[illegible]ily upon the peo-
[illegible] the present min-
[illegible] was no point

arise, will amply repay him for all his labours —for all his toils.—*Madras Male Asylum Herald, December* 12.

CALCUTTA.

By the *Red Rover*, Captain Clifton (not Whittle as stated in the Semaphoric Report) we have received Canton Papers to the 24th Oct. and *Singapore Chronicles* to the 7th ultimo, from which we have given various extracts. From a private letter dated the 5th., we learn, that trade was very dull in China, the opium market especially in a very depressed state; " in short," says the letter, " you cannot sell a chest." Cotton has gone down considerably and great distress prevailed in consequence of a dreadful inundation.

The *Red Rover* and the *Sylph* it appears have run a sort of neck and neck race from China of which a passenger of the former has been so obliging as to forward us a brief account that will be found in another column. An opinion it seems was generally prevalent that the *Rover* had no chance with the *Sylph*, and the odds at starting were decidedly in favour of the latter. It appears however, that the knowing ones are in the wrong box; for although the *Sylph*, when the vessels were together, had some little advantage, it would seem; on the whole passage, she must be considered beaten, as she sailed on the 4th, the *Rover* on the 6th, and both came in together. They are both *beautiful* clippers however, and do credit to the state of naval architecture in India. It must have been one of the most exciting and interesting trials of speed ever witnessed on the ocean—a run of 1700 miles on all points of sailing and in various [illegible] weather between two of the fastest

[illegible] got ready to accompany the frigate.

A hearing on the Schedule of Colvin and Co. took place to-day in the Insolvent Court, and no opposition being made, the Members of the Firm were declared entitled to the benefit of the Act.

We have extracted an article from the *Colombo Journal*, commenting upon some remarks of the *Spectator*, London Newspaper, in which the soil and resources of the Colony are unfavorably and unfairly contrasted with those of the neighbouring continent. We are glad to see advantage taken of such of such opportunities to vindicate the truth, and to dispel the ignorance which generally prevails in Europe upon Indian questions.

With the same number of the above Journal, we received a printed statement shewing the alterations which the new Schedule has introduced in the establishments of the Island. We shall insert this document on the first opportunity. The new system reduces the whole amount of the Civil, Judicial, and Ecclesiastical Salaries from £70,607-10 to £55,940, by abolishing offices of the gross income of £8674-10 and by reductions chiefly in the higher class of salaries, at the same time that all the small ones some of them as low as £45 per annum, are considerably increased, £150 per annum being apparently assumed as the minimum.

Another version has reached us of the " Affray at Cum-Sing-Moon," near Macao, between the Chinese and the Crews of the English Ships; differing from that which has been copied from the *Canton Register*, by ourselves and the other Calcutta papers, chiefly in one very material point, the assertion that by the fire from the boats " three Chinese were wounded, one dangerously, and his life is despaired of." In consequence of this affair, " the shipping in the Cum-Sing-Moon," we are informed, " is effectually blockaded by a numerous fleet of war Junks, so that all native communication with them is cut off, and no Opium can be delivered from them." The letter goes on to say that " the Chinese Government have taken the affair up, and have applied to the [illegible] Committee demanding the surrender of [illegible]os who have wounded and slain [illegible] It remains to be seen how [illegible]inate, but it is said the Com-[illegible]ish Ships to quit the [illegible] immediate

CHINA.

INSURRECTION IN COCHIN CHINA.—Information has reached Canton of the breaking out of an insurrection in the southern part of Cochin China, in which both natives and Chinese are concerned. In consequence of a popular magistrate having been disgraced and imprisoned at *Saigun*, through the intrigues of some more courtley colleagues, the people became clamourous and the police was beaten back in an attempt to suppress the public feeling. The wiser ones among the people perceiving that they had gone too far to recede with safety, determined not to allow the military time to collect; and at once formed the resolution of attacking them and killing the officers. This they effected, and having released their imprisoned favourite, whom they then placed at their head, they sent immediately to the Siamese for assistance. As these latter have had an army on the Cochin Chinese frontier for several months, it is impossible to form an idea as to what may be the consequences. The insurrection broke out on the 5th of August.

DREADFUL GALE.—On the 29th ultimo an Easterly gale commenced, which lasted, with great violence and without intermission, for three days. The Barometers in Canton did not fall below 29. 70 and, as the wind continued steadily from between N. E. and S. E., the gale did not seem to foreigners to merit the designation of a *Tai-foong*, usually applied to the hurricanes of late years unfortunately so frequent in the China sea. The damage done by this storm far surpasses any other of the visitations remembered by foreigners; and, the Chinese say, by any of themselves. The tide, forced back by the gale, and encountered by the water from the hills, on which it rained, as in Canton, incessantly for about twelve days, so increased the volume of the river as to flood the country for many miles. In Canton city the destruction of life and property, from the combined agency of wind and water, is stated to be immense; for several days the water in the foreign factories stood several feet in depth; and boats passed and repassed through all the streets of the suburbs and even into the city. From the weight of water forced down on the north-east part of the city, the wall at length burst; overpowering and destroying many of the inmates of houses in that quarter, and carrying away not only the slight wooden fabrics of the poorer classes, but also the brick and stone [illegible] rich. It is calculated [illegible]usand people perished in [illegible] than ten thousand houses [illegible]y by the force of the rush [illegible] from the saturation of [illegible]ater had stood for

darins, they were ineffectual, we went up to *Chin-po*. Here awaited us a greater military display than we had hitherto seen. A [illegible] General, who had been called hither [illegible] the neighbouring capital *Hong-choo*, ordered the soldiers to pitch their tents along the landing place, and to range themselves with burning matches on pier, to drive us back. These heroes appeared to have exchanged only recently the plough for the matchlock, and behaved rather awkwardly at this critical juncture. As soon as our sailors had landed, the army retreated with such haste, that the tents were overrun by the dense populace, who had come down to the shore to gape at us.—The General, highly offended at the disobedience of his order, despatched several officers to stop us in our course; yet the more they tried to impede our progress with the greater haste we pressed forward, whilst joyfully arrested by the friendly natives who had to propose a thousand questions without waiting for an answer. Within a few days the mandarins became convinced that the best plan to conciliate us was to give full liberty for walking about and going into the countr[illegible] They tired themselves out with petty annoyances and granted us a liberty, which we took ourselves—that of having free intercourse with the natives, who always eagerly thronged about us.

On the same day of our first landing the General invited us to an audience. We only regretted, that we had nothing to communicate and would have declined this honour, if we had not considered it a matter of common polit[illegible] Expecting to see a magnate of the first rank, related to the Imperial family, we entered the building, where he resided, with solemn steps. How great was however our astonishment when we were ushered into a dark filthy room with neither table nor chair, except the one upon which the great personage was seated. The writer was one of the first who entered. The General himself was an old decrepit man dressed in coarse woollens, which from their long wear had lost both colour and half [illegible] he not worn a red coral button, we should have taken him for a menial servant of the adjacent temple. As soon as he saw us, he ordered a Tarter soldier to perform genuflexions and prostrations, with the intention of constituting him th[illegible]aster of [illegible] and ceremonies like the Peki[illegible] in the court ceremonial. He were too barbarian to prostrate [illegible] a dirty ground or to squat dow[illegible] of this great man. We th[illegible] ed very dryly our faces towards h[illegible] "we came here to oblige you [illegible] position, that [illegible] pire understo[illegible] As there is [illegible] not expect[illegible]

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the navy are removed from the irresponsible meddling of his new Czar Peter. The person who is spoken of by Colonel Hodges with most respect, both for talent and conduct, is the Marquis of Palmella, who has the direction of this new attempt; and it is probable that Admiral Napier will prove a commander much more fit for the business he has undertaken than Sartorius, who if we may trust Colonel Hodges' very good natured version of his character, has not the qualities which fit a man for command: he wants decision, has no plans of his own, is easily led, and though amiable and well-disposed, is somewhat testy, and rarely succeeds in impressing those under him with the weight of his authority.—*Spectator, July* 18.

THE KING'S LETTER TO THE BISHOPS.

Without any preliminary pomp, we publish, upon unquestionable authority, the real communication from his Majesty to their Right [illegible] Lordships, about which so much has [illegible] been known. That [illegible] of the [illegible] pa- [illegible] ly of [illegible] ge- [illegible] ty's [illegible] ce- [illegible] ty's [illegible] ce- [illegible] ty's [illegible] ce